

# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post  
PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, APRIL 19-20, 1986  
ESTABLISHED 1887

## U.S. Hostage's Body Was One of 3 Found Outside of Beirut

Complied by Our Staff From Despatches  
BEIRUT — One of three Westerners killed in Lebanon on Friday was Peter Kilburn, a U.S. citizen, an official at the American University Hospital said Friday.  
Formal identification of the body of Mr. Kilburn, who was in his late 50s, was made nearly 32 hours after the pro-Libyan Arab Commando Cells said they killed three Westerners and dumped their bodies east of Beirut.  
The body was earlier identified as that of Alec Collett, 64, a freelance British journalist, who was kidnapped in March 1985 and is still missing.  
The other two victims were identified Thursday as Dr. Leigh Douglas, 34, and Philip Padfield, 41, both Britons, who were kidnapped in West Beirut on March 28.  
"The identity of the third man remained a mystery for quite some time and it was not until this afternoon that we made a positive identification," an official at American University Hospital in Beirut said.  
In London, meanwhile, the British foreign secretary said Britain had "good reason to believe" that the two British captives murdered in Lebanon "were in Libyan hands."  
In a statement issued by the Foreign Office, Sir Geoffrey Howe said, "For some time we have had firm evidence of direct Libyan involvement in the kidnapping of Mr. Douglas and Mr. Padfield, and we have good reason to believe they were in Libyan hands."  
"We have of course been conscious throughout of the great danger they were in," the statement continued. "Although we decided not to publicize the evidence of the risk to their lives, this was part of the evidence we had before us of Libyan state-directed terrorism."  
Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher permitted the United States to use F-111 combat planes based in Britain to bomb Libyan targets on Tuesday. Afterward, the government said it had its own intelligence confirming Libya's involvement in terrorism.  
Until Sir Geoffrey's statement about the kidnapped Britons, there was no information on what the British intelligence had referred to.  
In Beirut, meanwhile, a Christian radio station said another kidnapped Briton, John McCarthy, had been killed and his body left in a West Beirut residential district Friday, but no corpse was found. Mr. McCarthy, a television cameraman, was kidnapped as he traveled to Beirut International Airport on Thursday.  
Police Arrest Bomb Suspect  
Jo Thomas of The New York Times reported from London: London police said Friday that they had arrested a man suspected of giving his pregnant girlfriend a bomb as she was about to board a flight for Israel.  
Police said Nezar Hindawi, 35, was arrested at a west London hotel. He was identified by a former employer as being Jordanian.  
The girlfriend, Anne-Marie Murphy, 32, a maid at the London Hilton who was arrested at Heathrow Airport on Thursday, told police she did not know she was carrying a bomb as she was preparing to board the El Al Israel flight to Tel Aviv.  
Airline security officers found 10 pounds of plastic explosive, rolled paper-thin, in a false bottom of her bag. The bomb was timed to explode while the plane was airborne, police said. It could have killed all 388 passengers and crew.  
According to her family, Miss Murphy thought she was going to Israel to marry Mr. Hindawi. "She was a bit apprehensive," her sister said, "but what else could she do? She was pregnant."

## Gorbachev Says U.S. Bombing Of Libya Was 'Law of Jungle'

Offers Plan For Europe Troop Talks  
By James M. Markham  
New York Times Service  
BERLIN — Mikhail S. Gorbachev said Friday that the U.S. air strike on Libya was part of a "militaristic and aggressive" policy that could damage relations between the Soviet Union and the United States.  
"The invocation of terrorism," the Soviet leader told the East German Communist Party congress, "in no way gives the American administration the right to set itself up as an international judge, to high-handedly punish other countries and to replace the principles of international coexistence with the law of the jungle."  
"All the more so," added Mr. Gorbachev to heavy applause, "since it is not at all a matter of terrorist attacks that have been decisively condemned by the world community."  
Making his first appearance at an East European party congress since coming to power last year, Mr. Gorbachev unveiled what he described as a "new initiative" to unblock the 13-year-old East-West negotiations in Vienna on conventional arms reductions.  
The Soviet Communist Party general secretary also called for deepened ties among the Warsaw Pact states but conceded that they might individually pursue varying economic policies. He skirted the touchy question of a possible visit to West Germany by Erich Honecker, the East German leader, but said nothing to suggest that he opposed such a trip.  
Mr. Gorbachev's condemnation of the air raids on Libya, which he said demonstrated the "bankruptcy" of American policy in this region, was relatively restrained. He did not name Colonel Moamer Qadhafi in evoking the Soviet Union's solidarity with Libya "in word and deed."  
He linked the air strike to what he depicted as a broader pattern of the Reagan administration's foreign policy, including the "ominous" recent nuclear test in Nevada, which he said had sabotaged chances for a test-ban accord, and "the growing threats against Nicaragua."  
"It is not as if it was unknown to the American administration," Mr. Gorbachev said, "that Soviet-American ties cannot develop independently of how the U.S.A. behaves in the international arena and what situation arises from this." He did not allude to difficulties over the scheduling of the next summit meeting with President Ronald Reagan.  
In making his general proposal for a reduction of troops and tactical aircraft "from the Atlantic to the Urals," Mr. Gorbachev specifically addressed Western European concerns about a superpower accord that might eliminate medium-range nuclear weapons and leave the North Atlantic Treaty Organization confronted with Soviet conventional superiority.  
Issuing what he said was "an appeal to all people in Western Europe," he said: "Do not believe the mere figments of the imagination about the aggressiveness of the Soviet Union! Never and under no circumstance will our country start

## Libya Denies U.S. Claim Of Growing Dissidence

The Associated Press  
TRIPOLI, Libya — Colonel Moamer Qadhafi's deputy denied U.S. claims of dissidence in Libya on Friday and said U.S. air raids had failed because "the bombs fell outside their targets."  
Abdul Salam Jalloud, head of Libya's revolutionary committee, said at the first high-level news conference since the pre-dawn air raids Tuesday that 37 persons had been killed and 93 injured in Libya.  
Asked about British charges that Libya was directly involved in the slaying of two British kidnap victims in Lebanon on Thursday, Major Jalloud replied, "We don't know anything about these incidents."  
He said U.S. officials were "stupid" to assert that there had been dissidence and armed combat among Libyans since the U.S. raids.  
Such claims were "a dream of the U.S. administration," he said. "This is really foolish and really ludicrous."  
Asked if the U.S. raids would force Libya to change its policy, Major Jalloud said, "We will continue to fight fascism, reactionaries and imperialism."  
He said the air raids had failed because of "bad training of the American pilots."  
"Most of the bombs," he said, "fell outside the targets and they fell at random. Most bombs were unexploded."  
In his opening statement, Major Jalloud said, "We, as revolutionaries, can never be intimidated by power, we can never retreat one inch from our principles, no matter what America decides to do, because we are determined to live by our principles or die fighting for them."  
"We have the right to take every measure which strengthens our capability to face this barbaric aggressive intention" of the United States, he said.  
Asked whether he meant that Libya might permit the Soviet Union to set up bases, he said, "This has not been decided."  
"We are reviewing our policy," he said, "and we are in direct contact with the Warsaw Pact and the Soviet Union, and it is our right now, after the world has not respected our neutrality, to take appropriate measures."  
Thousands of Libyans, some chanting "We will destroy America," jammed the streets around a mosque in Tripoli on Friday for the funeral of 19 of the victims of the U.S. raid.

## On the Shores of Tripoli, U.S. Graves From 1804

By Christopher Dickey  
Washington Post Service  
TRIPOLI, Libya — On a low bluff above the shores of Tripoli's harbor is a small walled compound where five American military men rest in white coffin-shaped tombs beneath identical gray marble plaques.  
There are no crosses. No names. Just the legend:  
"Here lies an American sailor who gave his life in the explosion of the United States ship Intrepid in Tripoli Harbor Sept. 4, 1804."  
Now, each day and night, as guns and rockets fire from shore batteries nearby, aiming at American targets both real and imagined, the cemetery itself is on the front lines.  
But when the guns die down, this graveyard, which lies behind crumbling stone walls topped with broken glass, is peaceful. The only noise is the wind in the branches of an ancient olive tree at the cemetery's center.  
The graves are reminders of the history of American involvement here.  
In the years leading to 1800, Americans paid annual tribute to Tripoli's pirates to allow their ships safe passage in the Mediterranean. But in 1801 the local ruler raised the demand to \$250,000 a year, an enormous amount in those days. Not paying would mean that American ships and travelers would face attacks from the pirates and death or capture for ransom.  
President Thomas Jefferson responded with force. After a commando attack by U.S. Marines, naval bombardments and political subversion against its ruler, Tripoli negotiated a peace that lasted until Colonel Moamer Qadhafi took power in 1969.  
One of his earliest acts was to expel the Americans and close the Wheelus Air Base. It was regarded as a Libyan installation, which was bombed in the attacks on Tuesday.  
Americans remember the 1804 commando raid, designed to blow up the stranded U.S. ship Philadelphia, as a triumph celebrated in the Marine hymn. The ship's guns, which had been turned against the Americans, were destroyed.  
Libya claims the whole affair as its own victory. Colonel Qadhafi often refers to it as a warning to Washington, a lesson from history. Other officials talk of it almost as if it were yesterday.  
"The Philadelphia soldiers were arrested," said one Information Ministry aide. So the Americans "sent suicide squads and blew it up," he said.  
The American sailors captured on the Philadelphia by the Libyans were held, in fact, as hostages. They were forced into hard labor, including work on Tripoli's defenses against Jefferson's fleet.  
Now that something very much like war has begun here again, Washington must be

## Marcel Dassault Dies; Was Air Industry Leader

By Axel Krause  
International Herald Tribune  
PARIS — Marcel Dassault, 94, the genius of aircraft design who survived a Nazi concentration camp to build some of the world's most sophisticated warplanes and become one of Europe's wealthiest men, died Friday.  
Mr. Dassault died at the American Hospital in Neuilly, outside Paris, after being hospitalized for 17 days, hospital officials said. The cause of death was not given.  
A major figure in aviation history for much of this century, Mr. Dassault also controlled and directed financial, real-estate, publishing, wine-making and film interests.  
His aircraft company, Avions Marcel Dassault-Breguet Aviation — known as Dassault-Breguet — employs 16,000 people and has sold thousands of civil and military planes, notably the delta-winged Mirage fighter jet that is in service throughout the world.  
Mr. Dassault was among Europe's most secretive business leaders, although his influence extended to the highest levels of French politics.  
He directed his operations from sumptuous, fortified offices on the Champs-Élysées, the headquarters of his glossy weekly magazine L'Espresso de France.  
Mr. Dassault was imprisoned in the German concentration camp at Buchenwald as a Jew during World War II, but died a Roman Catholic, one of the wealthiest men in France and the oldest member of the National Assembly.  
Mr. Dassault, whose aircraft manufacturing companies were nationalized twice by leftist French governments, also produced such warplanes as the Mystère and Super Étendard.  
Yet Mr. Dassault disliked flying. It was not until after World War II that he boarded his first flight.  
At a news conference in September, his first in a decade, Mr. Dassault was asked to name his greatest success. Appearing frail but alert, he surprised reporters and associates by citing a propeller he had designed for French military aircraft during World War I.  
"The answer was vintage Dassault — he could easily have cited the Mirage fighter," said a former executive of Mr. Dassault's aircraft company. He said the response showed how the executive cherished his own design work; virtually all of his later projects involved design teams.  
He was born Marcel Bloch in Paris on Jan. 22, 1892, the son of a Jewish doctor, and graduated as an electrical engineer and aircraft designer from the Ecole Nationale Supérieure d'Aéronautique.  
After World War I, he became wealthy selling planes to the government, which in 1936, under the radical Popular Front, nationalized his company.  
During the Nazi occupation, he was first imprisoned in France and then deported to Buchenwald, where he barely survived eight months of internment before being liberated by American soldiers in 1945.  
Upon being freed, he changed his name to Dassault and in the 1950s converted to Roman Catholicism.  
At Buchenwald, he formed friendships with French Communist leaders that continued throughout his life.  
When the Socialists came to

## South Africa Suspends Pass Laws

By Edward A. Gargan  
New York Times Service  
JOHANNESBURG — President Pieter W. Botha announced Friday that the country's pass laws controlling where black people can live and work would no longer be enforced. For blacks, the pass laws are among the most hated aspects of apartheid.  
Blacks who have been convicted of pass law violations, as well as those who are in detention awaiting trial on charges of violating them, are to be released immediately, Mr. Botha said.  
Mr. Botha's speech to the House of Assembly in Cape Town contained few details of his intentions, and anti-apartheid activists here expressed doubts about whether his statement meant that blacks would be free to live and work where they wanted.  
Bishop Desmond Tutu, the Nobel peace laureate who was elected archbishop of Cape Town earlier this week, said he welcomed Mr. Botha's announcement.  
But Bishop Tutu said, "One has to be very careful that they are not going to find another way of harassing blacks."  
Each year, hundreds of thousands of South African blacks are arrested for violating various provisions of the pass laws, including failure to carry their identity documents, called reference books or passes, and for illegally being in white urban and residential areas.  
Beginning next week, "no further charges will be pressed in terms of such measures," Mr. Botha said, referring to existing pass law legislation.  
"Furthermore," he said, "people convicted will be released forthwith and those detained pending prosecution will be released as well."  
For blacks, the pass laws embody the essence of apartheid, a system ensuring separation of the country's 4.8 million whites from the 24 million blacks and 3.6 million colored and Indians in the white-ruled country.  
By law, every black person over the age of 16 is required to carry a pocket-sized identity booklet that indicates the individual's birthplace, ethnic group and whether the person can legally live in a black township on the edges of white cities.  
At any time, the police may stop blacks and ask to see their passes. Failure to produce the pass is a crime, as is being in a white area not permitted by an authorized stamp in the pass.  
White, colored and Indian South Africans also are issued identity

## Marcel Dassault Unveiling the Rafale Fighter in December

Local Correspondent/The Associated Press  
His son Serge, head of Dassault Electronic, looks on.  
power in 1981, Mr. Dassault, faced with nationalization for the second time, persuaded the government to limit itself to a controlling interest in his company and gave it the necessary shares to do so.  
Last July, Mr. Dassault convinced President François Mitterrand and Laurent Fabius, then prime minister, to cancel French plans to participate in a proposed five-nation consortium to build a West European fighter plane and support a Dassault project known as the Rafale instead.  
The withdrawal was widely criticized in French aviation circles as well as in Britain, West Germany, Italy and Spain, whose governments decided to proceed with the European Fighter Aircraft.  
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## Australian Assures U.S. Of Support For ANZUS

By Gerald M. Boyd  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Prime Minister Bob Hawke of Australia has assured President Ronald Reagan that Australia would continue its security pact with the United States even if the alliance did not include New Zealand, according to administration officials.

Australia's policy would be designed to keep the 35-year-old ANZUS alliance functioning in the hope that relations between the United States and New Zealand would improve once a new government came to power in Wellington, the officials said after talks Thursday between Mr. Hawke and Mr. Reagan.

Relations have been strained over New Zealand's refusal to allow U.S. Navy ships to use its ports if nuclear arms are on board or if the vessels fail to indicate whether they are carrying such weapons.

The Labor government of Prime Minister David Lange, who has promised to make New Zealand a nuclear-free zone, has pledged to pass legislation later this year that would ban nuclear-armed ships from using New Zealand ports.

The administration, which said military secrecy compels it not to disclose whether its ships are carrying nuclear weapons, severed virtually all military ties with New Zealand in response to Wellington's new policy and has warned that the security commitments under ANZUS would cease if such a law were enacted.

In addition, it has warned that New Zealand's status would go from an ally to that of a "friend," a shift that could halt some trade preferences and other considerations.

Mr. Reagan, in comments following the White House meeting, called on New Zealand to change its policy, saying the pact has played a "stabilizing role" that has led to "phenomenal growth" in the Southwest Pacific.

"It's hoped that New Zealand will soon return to its traditional role as a responsible ANZUS member," Mr. Reagan said.

Mr. Hawke said later in a speech that "a mature relationship involves mutual respect for each other's right to determine independent policies toward various problems, having regard to each other's concerns."

But he added that the treaty "entails obligations and responsibilities as well as mutual benefits."



Prime Minister Bob Hawke of Australia after his meeting with President Ronald Reagan.

## EC Leaders Press Chun on Reforms

He Calls Drive for Constitutional Change Destabilizing

By Steven J. Dryden  
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — European leaders pressed President Chun Doo Hwan of South Korea, during his 11-day tour of Europe to make further democratic reforms. The visit ended Friday.

Mr. Chun told the European leaders that he would fulfill his promise to make a constitutional transfer of power when his term ends in 1988, aides to the president said.

But Mr. Chun said that Korean opposition groups pressing for direct presidential elections were trying to destabilize the country.

In Seoul, an economic adviser to Mr. Chun, said, "This is something we cannot afford."

The trip, the first by a South Korean leader to Europe, included visits to West Germany, Britain, France and Belgium.

In West Germany, Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher told Mr. Chun that further democratic reforms and human rights guarantees were important for good West German-Korean relations, a West German Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

In Britain, according to a Foreign Office spokesman, Sir Geoffrey Howe, the foreign secretary,

told Lee Won Kyung, the South Korean foreign minister, that Britain welcomed the steps that South Korea had taken toward strengthening democracy, and that it was "hoped these steps would continue."

Mr. Chun's trip was undertaken to help increase trade between En-

On trade, the Europeans want to see South Korea make greater efforts to open its markets.

He was accompanied during the trip by 34 South Korean business leaders.

South Korean officials said 30 joint-venture agreements between Korean and European companies were initiated during the trip. A treaty for scientific and nuclear co-

operation was signed with West Germany, and an accord for technical cooperation was signed with France.

Mr. Chun's visit to Europe has coincided with improved economic prospects for South Korea due to the reduction in oil prices and the value of the dollar. South Korean officials said that these new conditions, combined with present, very low trade volumes, could result in a rapid expansion of trade.

"It would be very easy to double trade between Korea and the European Community," said Mr. Il Trade last year totaled 5.9 billion European Currency units (\$5.4 billion), with an EC deficit of 572 million ECUs.

Korean imports take less than 1 percent of EC markets, but EC manufacturers have been concerned by increased imports of South Korean video cassette recorder and textile products.

EC officials told Mr. Chun they want to see South Korea make greater efforts to open its markets, and to protect EC businesses from illegal copying of their products in South Korea.

South Korean and EC officials agreed to set up a monitoring committee to review trade relations on a regular basis.

## Mugabe to Abolish Seats For Whites in Assembly

Agence France-Press  
HARARE, Zimbabwe — Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe has said that his government would abolish 20 parliamentary seats reserved for the country's white minority under the constitution.

Speaking to the nation Thursday night to mark Zimbabwe's sixth independence anniversary on Friday, Mr. Mugabe also said his government would increase state control of the economy to spur development.

Mr. Mugabe said next year would mark "a new era of constitutional and political reforms," specifically the end to the special allocation of parliamentary seats for whites established under the British-drafted constitution.

"Racial representation in Parliament will just have to go," he said.

Under the so-called Lancaster House constitution, which the British made a condition for independence, one-fifth of the 100 seats in Parliament were reserved for whites until 1987. Less than 2 percent of the population is white.

Fifteen of those 20 seats are held by former Prime Minister Ian Smith and members of his party, the Conservative Alliance, which bitterly opposes Mr. Mugabe.

Mr. Mugabe also indicated that he planned to change the constitution to allow the creation of a one-party state.

The government also announced a new five-year economic plan allocating 7.1 billion Zimbabwe dollars (\$4.4 billion) for development and the furthering of state control over the economy, which is now largely controlled by multinational companies and white-owned agriculture and business.

Mr. Mugabe also reiterated his support for the Mozambican government against the rebels of the South African-backed Mozambique National Resistance. About 5,000 Zimbabwean troops are in Mozambique to defend the 185-mile (300-kilometer) corridor from land-locked Zimbabwe to the port of Beira in Mozambique.

Zimbabwe was reported earlier this year to have reduced the number and activity of its troops in Mozambique because of guerrilla successes against the Mozambique Army.

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## WORLD BRIEFS

### Cologne Paper Prints Secret U.S. Pact

BONN (AP) — A West German newspaper published the classified text Friday of the U.S.-West German agreement on the Strategic Defense Initiative signed last month, and federal prosecutors were considering an investigation.

The West German government said it regretted the action by the Cologne Express and that it was trying to determine how the document was disclosed. The Express criticized the agreement and said it obviously favored U.S. interests, contrary to public assurances by West German and American officials.

The pact sets out regulations for participation by West German industry in the research project. Bonn signed two agreements last month in Washington, one on a role in the program and the other on general technology transfers, and had agreed to a U.S. request that the texts remain classified. In Karlsruhe, the Federal Prosecutor's Office said it was considering an investigation. The \$26-billion project is a high-technology research program to determine the feasibility of a space-based defensive shield against ballistic missiles.

### Titan Rocket Explodes at U.S. Base

VANDENBERG AIR FORCE BASE, California (UPI) — A U.S. Air Force Titan 34-D rocket that may have been carrying a crucial military reconnaissance satellite blew up shortly after liftoff Friday, damaging the launch area and sending an orange toxic cloud into the air. There were no immediate reports of injuries and no evacuations were ordered from the base.

The air force said the rocket that exploded was a Titan 34-D space booster. The authoritative Journal Aviation Week and Space Technology has said the rocket is used to launch large reconnaissance satellites. It was the second straight failure for the largest space launcher in the Defense Department inventory.

On Aug. 28, a Titan rocket blew up after launch from Vandenberg. The rocket had carried a KH-11 photographic reconnaissance satellite, which was destroyed in the blast. A space analyst for the Federation of American Scientists in Washington said earlier this year that he believed the August explosion left only one of the secret KH-11s in orbit, while the Pentagon prefers to have two passing over the Soviet Union.

### U.S. Pledges More Aid to Philippines

MANILA (Reuters) — The United States is ready to give the Philippines an additional \$150 million in economic and military aid, Michael H. Armacost, the U.S. undersecretary of state, said Friday.

He said this would be in addition to more than \$400 million already appropriated or awaiting approval by Congress.

Mr. Armacost spoke at the end of a four-day visit that included talks with President Corason C. Aquino and other government officials and opposition leaders. He said Washington hoped the extra aid would encourage other countries to "reach further into their own pockets."

### Belgium, Zaire Dispute Airline Rights

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — A dispute over airline rights in which Belgium's national carrier, Sabena, has been barred from landing in Zaire, its former African colony.

Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans had hoped to meet President Mobutu Sese Seko this weekend to try to settle the problem. But the Zaire news agency AZAP published an attack on him and told him not to come to Kinshasa.

The agency quoted a diplomatic source as saying Zaire was "shocked and angered" by the conditions posed by Mr. Tindemans for the trip, which it said amounted to blackmail. It said he had insisted on seeing Mr. Mobutu, on flying to Kinshasa in a Sabena plane and on the lifting of the ban on the airline as conditions for his visit, linking these conditions to progress at World Bank talks on Zaire in Paris next week.

### Chicago to Hold Runoff of Close Vote

CHICAGO (LAT) — The Chicago Board of Elections has ordered runoff elections for a bitterly contested city council seat that will determine which political faction of Mayor Harold Washington or of the county's Democratic leader, Edward R. Vrdolyak, controls council majority.

The decision means a repetition of the contentious campaign bet Luis V. Gutierrez, who is backed by Mayor Washington, and Mr. Torres, who is backed by Mr. Vrdolyak. Mr. Gutierrez appeared to win the seat by 20 votes in the March 18 special election.

### Israel Holds 49 in 'Black Hebrew' Sect

TEL AVIV (AP) — Police have arrested 49 members of a sect from United States, and the government is taking steps to expel them from the country, a spokesman for the Interior Ministry said Friday.

The spokesman, Yitzhak Agassi, said he was unsure how many people belonging to the sect known as the "Black Hebrews" would be deported. Some of the sect's members have given up their U.S. citizenship, and the country is compelled to accept them. The sect's members, who call themselves descendants of the biblical Israelites, began coming to Israel in 1970. The Supreme Court ruled in 1972 that the sect's members not Jews and therefore were ineligible for Israeli citizenship.

### For the Record

Brazil's Supreme Court has granted a request from the United States for the extradition of Tung Kuei-sheng, a Taiwan national wanted on charges of murdering Henry Liu, a Chinese-American journalist, California in October 1984.

The case of 11 church workers accused of smuggling Central American into the United States went to a jury in Tucson, Arizona, on Thursday, and deliberations continued Friday.

## South Africa to Suspend Pass Law Enforcement

(Continued from Page 1)

onto so-called homelands, patches of underdeveloped land sprinkled about the country.

Four of those homelands are nominally independent, although recognized only by South Africa. Technically, the residents are not South African citizens. Mr. Botha has not clarified whether or how the moratorium on pass laws will affect them.

**Ban on Biko Book Lifted**  
The government Friday lifted a ban on a book written by Steve Biko, the black leader who died while in police custody in 1977. The Associated Press reported from Johannesburg.

Professor Abraham Coetzee, chairman of the Directorate of Publications, said he believed it was the first book by or about Mr. Biko to be exempted from censorship in South Africa.

A review committee working under the directorate ruled that "The Testimony of Steve Biko — Black Consciousness in South Africa" was "not undesirable."

Two books written by other authors about Mr. Biko remain banned, Mr. Coetzee said, because they are "very bitter and suggest that only violence can change things."

Mr. Biko, who was 30 when he died, was a leader of the black consciousness movement, which maintained that blacks should not try to assimilate themselves into white society.

The pass laws have been used to force blacks from urban areas, frequently resulting in mass evictions of blacks from squatter camps that sprang up on the fringes of cities.

Most blacks who are not allowed to live in cities have been forced

### CHURCH SERVICES

PARIS  
CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 13 Rue du Vieux Colombier, 75006 Paris. Metro St-Sulpice. Sunday worship in English 9:45 a.m., Rev. A. Sommerstein. (1) 46.07.67.02.

PARIS SUBURBS  
EMMANUEL BAPTIST CHURCH, 56 Rue des Bons-Regards, Rue-Molitor, English service, evangelistic, all denominations. S.S. 9:45. Worship: 10:45. Other activities. Call Dr. R.C. Thomas, Pastor. (1) 47.49.15.29.

STOCKHOLM  
IMMANUEL CHURCH near city center. Friendly Christian Fellowship. Sunday 11:00. Tel.: (08) 31.60.51, 151.22.5.

BRUSSELS  
INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH, independent, ecumenical. S.S. 9:45, 11:00. Sunday worship in English 9:45 a.m., Rev. A. Sommerstein. (1) 46.07.67.02.

TOKYO  
CHRISTIAN CHAPEL NEW OTANI HOTEL, Garden, open daily 8:30-10:30 a.m. Sunday 8:30-10:30 and 11:00-12:00. Call hotel: 265-1111, Don Medeiros, Chapel Director.

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## WORLD BRIEFS

**One Paper Prints Secret**  
(AP) — A West German newspaper, the *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung*, signed last month, and federal prosecutors in Bonn are now investigating the paper's actions. The paper's editor, Hans-Joachim Lauth, is accused of leaking secret information to the paper's readers. The paper's actions are being investigated by the federal prosecutors in Bonn.

**A Rocket Explodes at U.S. Base**  
DENVER AIR FORCE BASE, Colorado — A 34-D rocket that may have been carrying a satellite exploded on the base on Saturday, sending an orange fireball into the air and sending an orange fireball into the air. The explosion was heard by residents in the area and caused no damage to the base.

**Pledges More Aid to Poles**  
ILLINOIS — The U.S. State Department has pledged to give the Polish government an additional \$150 million in economic and military aid. The aid is being provided to help the Polish government deal with the economic crisis in Poland.

**Zaire Dispute Aired**  
SHELLS — A dispute over mineral rights in Zaire has been aired in the U.S. House of Representatives. The dispute is between the U.S. and Zaire over the rights to the mineral resources in Zaire.

**Chicago to Hold Runoff of U.S. Election**  
CHICAGO — The Chicago Board of Election Commissioners has announced that it will hold a runoff election for the U.S. House of Representatives. The runoff election is being held because of a tie in the first round of the election.

**Record**  
A Supreme Court has granted a request for a writ of habeas corpus to a man who was arrested in 1972. The man was arrested on charges of kidnapping and was held in custody for several years.

**Suspend Disarmament**  
France has suspended its disarmament program. The program was suspended because of the actions of the Soviet Union. France is now reviewing the program and may resume it in the future.

**Bike Back Lifted**  
A man who was arrested for stealing a bicycle has had the bicycle returned to him. The man was arrested on charges of stealing the bicycle and was held in custody for several days.

**Record**  
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## U.S. Measure Would Speed Response to Terrorism

By Linda Greenhouse

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A bill authorizing the president to respond to foreign terrorism without consulting Congress in advance has been introduced by Republicans in both houses of Congress.

The bill, introduced Thursday, apparently would permit the president to order the assassination of a foreign head of state under some circumstances. Such action is now prohibited by federal law and by an executive order.

The bill would exempt from the constraints of the War Powers Act a decision by the president to respond to a terrorist act or threat of terrorism with "deadly force." The War Powers Act, which Congress approved over President Richard M. Nixon's veto in 1973, requires the president to consult with Congress before introducing U.S. forces into "hostilities" and to report to Congress on the action within 48 hours.

The only requirement under the new bill would be a report by the president to Congress within 10 days after an anti-terrorism act. The bill would apply to pre-emptive strikes as well as to action in response to a completed act of terrorism.

The bill faces an uncertain future in both houses. Many members of Congress expressed this week that President Ronald Reagan failed to give Congress adequate notice of the air strikes against Libya. The bill would require the president to give Congress notice of any such action.

Some members observed that the War Powers Act, designed to give Congress a voice in a prolonged conflict, did not adequately deal with an operation that was completed in hours.

Bob Dole, leader of the majority Republicans in the Senate and one of the bill's sponsors, said a purpose of his bill was "to avoid these pointless debates about whether consultations three hours in advance is enough or whether you need four or five hours or whatever."

Mr. Dole, a Kansas Republican, said the War Powers Act, of which he was a co-sponsor, had not considered terrorism and that the president's authority to act in this area needed "clarification."

Another sponsor, Senator Jeremiah Denton, Republican of Alabama, said that in the case of state-sponsored terrorism, the bill would authorize "the assassination of a head of state who was personally involved in the terrorist attacks."

The new government headed by Prime Minister Jacques Chirac has promised to wage a concerted campaign against terrorism in coordination with France's major Western allies.

But France rejected a U.S. request to allow F-111 strategic bombers based in Britain to fly through French airspace.

The government's refusal to assist the United States brought criticism from some of its own supporters. Members of the center-right Union for French Democracy were outspoken in their support for the U.S. action.

The party also is unhappy because it failed to win key posts in Mr. Chirac's cabinet, which is dominated by his Gaullist Rally for the Republic.

The RPR's secretary-general, Jacques Toubon, defending the government's action on terrorism, said Friday that France had given information to the Reagan administration about the planned attack on the U.S. consulate here.

He said France would sign a joint declaration on combating terrorism next month at the economic summit meeting of major industrialized nations in Tokyo.

In a radio interview Friday, Mr. Toubon said the government was fulfilling a promise to "terrorize the terrorists."

He cited the arrest Friday morning of six alleged members of Direct Action, an extreme leftist group that has claimed responsibility for the attempted murder of a French industrialist earlier this week.

"I am not like Jesus Christ," Mr. Toubon said. "If you slap me, I will reply with two slaps."

Liberation, a leftist daily newspaper, reported Friday that the four Libyans who were being expelled were "close" to the embassy.

But Libya's ambassador to France, Hamed el-Houdeiri, denied that any Libyans diplomats or Libyans residing in France were being expelled.

As many countries have learned, there is usually a price for such Soviet help and Colonel Qadhafi, tied to his radical vision of Islam and fiercely independent, has been unwilling to pay it.

No institution has felt this policy more than the army. Colonel Qadhafi has worked to keep Libya's military off balance. Often, he has vowed to abolish it.

In January, he said, "They would like to have power and when we dismantle it and give the people power they can no longer do so."

In effect he has created a rival force, the Revolutionary Committees, to represent this "people power." Armed and pervasive in all walks of life, including the armed forces, these committees have often been at odds with the army's commanders.

When plots against Colonel Qadhafi from within the military were discovered in the last three years, he, it is believed, had scores of officers executed. At the same time his reliance on the Revolutionary Committees increased and they became, in the eyes of some diplomats, a virtual state within a state, capable of imposing their own justice and giving their own orders.



Senator Bob Dole of Kansas, center, the majority leader, announcing the anti-terrorism bill. Other Republicans, from left, Representatives Joe Barton of Texas, Robert L. Livingston of Louisiana, and Duncan L. Hunter of California, and Senator Jeremiah Denton of Alabama.

## France Expels 4 Libyan Nationals, Citing Acts That Threatened 'Order'

By Michael Dobbs

Washington Post Service

PARIS — France's conservative government, under political pressure to show that it is dealing effectively with terrorism, announced Friday that it was expelling four Libyan nationals.

Robert Pandraud, the security minister, said the Libyans were being expelled "because of actions likely to trouble public order." He refused to identify the Libyans or to name their destination.

It was the first such expulsion since the U.S. bombing raid against Libya on Tuesday. France expelled two members of the Libyan People's Bureau, or embassy, on April 5 after uncovering a plan to attack a U.S. consular office in Paris.

[French press said the four Libyans left Friday for Tripoli on a scheduled Libyan Arab Airlines flight, Reuters reported from Paris. The four men were escorted to the jetliner at Orly airport by police.]

The latest expulsions coincided with a growing debate in France over how to counter terrorism. An opinion poll published this week showed that the French were virtually equally divided over whether the United States was justified in its decision to bomb Libya following allegations of Libyan involvement in terrorist attacks.

The new government headed by Prime Minister Jacques Chirac has promised to wage a concerted campaign against terrorism in coordination with France's major Western allies.

But France rejected a U.S. request to allow F-111 strategic bombers based in Britain to fly through French airspace.

The government's refusal to assist the United States brought criticism from some of its own supporters. Members of the center-right Union for French Democracy were outspoken in their support for the U.S. action.

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## Libya Without Qadhafi: Chaos Is Feared

By Christopher Dickey

Washington Post Service

TRIPOLI, Libya — A diplomat in Tripoli once described the way Colonel Moamer Qadhafi runs his country as "organized disorganization."

Without him, there could well be complete chaos. And from that, some diplomats believe, a Soviet client state could emerge.

As Washington has exerted fierce efforts this year to punish and undermine the man the United States sees as a promoter of terrorism, several western diplomats in Libya have become concerned that little thought is given to what might replace Colonel Qadhafi if he is toppled or killed.

Leaders of Libyan exile groups in Britain, Egypt and elsewhere have no discernible credibility or following in Libya itself.

The only group believed capable of seizing power is the army. The U.S. covert action plan against Libya, approved last year, was conceived partly in the hope that destabilization might give Colonel Qadhafi's presumed opponents in his armed forces a chance to make their move.

A diplomat whose nation has military ties to Libya said Thursday, "It could be a situation tailor-made for the Russians to take advantage."

By far the largest group of foreign military advisers is from the Soviet Union and its allies. By some estimates, as many as 6,000 Soviet bloc advisers aid the 73,000-member Libyan military.

Until now, Colonel Qadhafi has used the Russians to acquire arms and training, but has refused to allow them bases. His first meeting after the Tuesday morning bombing, however, was with the Soviet ambassador, and he has called on the Communist countries for more support.

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From one viewpoint, that of stopping Libyan-inspired terrorism, chaos might seem a good thing. But the record of Lebanon, the other Arab country reduced by foreign attacks to complete anarchy, does not hold out much hope for the future in that regard.

Libya, like many Arab nations, also has strong tribal loyalties and resentments. If Colonel Qadhafi were overthrown, these might come into play as well and further embroil the country in violence.

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## Gorbachev Calls Raid on Libya 'Law of Jungle'

(Continued from Page 1)

a war against Western Europe if we and our alliance partners are not the object of an assault by NATO! I repeat: Never!"

On Jan. 15, Mr. Gorbachev made what at the time appeared to be a concession at the Vienna talks by saying that the Warsaw Pact would permit the establishment of permanent checkpoints to monitor troop withdrawals. But subsequent negotiations and a Warsaw Pact treaty submitted on Feb. 20, according to NATO diplomats, indicated that the bulk of the Soviet and Eastern European forces would not be counted at the checkpoints.

Although he said Friday that he wanted to "untie the knots that

over the years have become ever tighter at the Vienna negotiations," Mr. Gorbachev gave only sketchy details of his initiative and said that conventional reductions could be verified by electronic surveillance and on-site inspections. The Vienna talks, now in recess, resume on May 15.

A substantial part of Mr. Gorbachev's speech was dedicated to describing the economic policies that emerged from the Soviet party congress in February, and what he called "a turning point" in the history of Communism. "Many times it is asked: Haven't we overcome self-criticism, aren't we getting close to anti-Communist propaganda?" he said rhetorically. "No, we are convinced we have not exaggerated."

Mr. Gorbachev said that the government was fulfilling a promise to "terrorize the terrorists."

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Colonel Moamer Qadhafi in a Tripoli hospital, visiting a girl who is said to have been wounded in the U.S. air strike. The photo was provided by JANA, Libya's press service.

But the growing confrontation with the United States once again brought home to Libya the need to strengthen its regular forces. Some of the Revolutionary Committees' prerogatives have been taken away. They no longer have their own jail in the capital. There are some reports that they no longer dominate Colonel Qadhafi's elite guards.

The balance at the moment is unclear, however. Most of the armed men on the streets of Tripoli since the bombing — and there are many — are dressed in civilian clothes.

There are suspicions among some diplomats that not all the shooting Wednesday near the Bab El-Azizya barracks that serves as Colonel Qadhafi's headquarters was directed at a surveillance plane flying overhead. By some accounts, there were brief exchanges of shots across the street, possibly from rival factions.

Beyond speculation built mainly on gleanings from the official press, little of substance is known about the relationship between the men who head the armed forces and the Revolutionary Committees. Brigadier General Abu Bakr Younis Jabir, the armed forces commander, and Abdul Salam Jalloud, who directs the Revolutionary Committees, have both been close to Colonel Qadhafi since before he took power in 1969. Both have participated in the shaping of Libya's revolution and it is conceivable that both might find a way to continue to even if Colonel Qadhafi were gone.

One Arab source said he had visited both men Thursday and that they were working closely together.

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## ARTS / LEISURE

## '37°2': Good Looks, Bad Taste

By Mark Hunter

PARIS—Jean-Jacques Beineix, the French director whose international hit "Diva" was followed by the generally pilloried "La Lune dans le caniveau" (The Moon in the Gutter), has not yet broken his sophomore jinx, judging from his third film, "37°2 le matin" (37.2 Degrees in the Morning).

Watching this movie is like drinking good Champagne mixed

## MOVIE MARQUEE

with a chaser of flat ginger-ale: a momentary glow followed by a bad aftertaste. The glow arrives in a hyper-realist photographic look, stylized by brilliant, exaggerated blues and yellows. The bad taste begins with the first scene of Zorg (Jean-Hugues Anglade) and Betty (Béatrice Dalle, in her first film role): It makes sex look rather desperately unpleasant, despite the actors' unconventional beauty.

In Beineix's story, adapted from the novel by Philippe Djan, Zorg and Betty's lust quickly becomes an obsessive passion. They literally burn their first home behind them, setting out to build a life together. A train of farces scenes in Paris (at the level of a long night in a less-than-hip bar) leads them to a third home in the provinces, where Betty announces that she's pregnant.

Beineix uses the happy moments to set up some harsh shocks. Betty learns that she is not pregnant after all, and she sinks into a torpor, emerging from it only to tear out her right eye. Strapped to a bed in a mental hospital, she cannot react even when Zorg announces that his first novel has been accepted by a publisher. As in Ken Kesey Jr.'s

novel "One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest," Zorg's therapist suffocates her.

Dalle, a husky woman with exaggerated features, is like three girls in one: a bear goddess who literally slashes anyone who angers her, a streetcorner tart and an aspiring mother. No wonder she collapses when Beineix pulls out one of her tripods.

To Beineix's credit, the film has some marvelous fun—in particular a scene where Zorg, working in a pizzeria, takes a waiter's revenge that may become a classic comedy sequence. But why are Beineix (and other recent directors) giving us so many strong women, then poking them till they bleed to death?

□  
"Berlin Affair," by the Italian director Liliana Cavani, which opens Wednesday in Paris, also tells a tale of obsessive love. It is as nastily pretentious a film as one could desire in a weak moment.

Gudrun Landgrebe portrays Louise, the bored wife of a Nazi diplomat, Heinz (Kevin McNally). To pass the time, Louise takes a drawing class (complete with Ary-an model; it is 1938), where she falls in love with Mitsuko (Mio Takaki), daughter of the Japanese ambassador to Berlin. Heinz, at first disapproves, then is drawn under Mitsuko's inexplicable (as played by Takaki under Cavani's direction) spell. Mitsuko's dominance of the couple leads to a mutual suicide pact that only Louise survives, to her despair.

Cavani's adaptation (in English) of the 1928 novel "Swastika" by the Japanese author Junichiro Tanizaki moves his story to the Third Reich, thus permitting her return to

the scene of her biggest hit ("The Night Porter," 1973) and the making of a spurious parallel between political power and sexual passion. In grinding out her theme, she terribly humiliates her actors, especially Landgrebe, whose whimperingly tiresome Louise is photographed from startlingly unflattering angles during Cavani's visually discrete but solemnly vicious sex scenes. What a waste of the beauty and personality Landgrebe showed recently in "Colouel Redi."

It is worth noting, especially in light of the director's professed international ambitions for this film, that her story fits the definition of pornography in a law passed in Minneapolis in 1984 by depicting persons "as sexual objects who enjoy pain or humiliation." Cavani's intentions are plainly not pornographic; I cite the law partly to show how dangerous such legal definitions can be. But her film is anti-erotic. That's why the sex in it hurts so much.

□  
Passionate obsession quickly becomes unconscious self-parody in "A Strange Love Affair," by the Netherlands-based directors Paul Verstraeten and Eric de Kuyper, whose first film, "Casta Diva," won prizes at two 1983 film festivals. This film flatters gays as much as the recent and empty "L'Affaire des Divisions Maritimes" and the slapdash "Highlander" flatter punks, and that's saying too much. Like them, it is an attempt to turn out an instant genre classic that winds up as a stupid exploitation film.

In smoky pre-Technicolor black-and-white provided by the famed (and here wasted) cinematographer Henri Alekan, "A Strange Love Affair" tells of an all-male triangle composed of father, son and a film professor (which happens to be the director's steady job). This blend of Oedipal and Holy Trinity themes may explain why the marble-mouthed characters they seem to be slowly speaking dumb English) spend much of their time on couch confessing their mutual admiration and insecurities. The directors should stay in the classroom, provided they're not allowed to use this film as study material.



Béatrice Dalle as Beineix's self-destructive Betty.

I had hoped that Jacques Rozier's "Même l'océan," the French director's fourth film since "Adieu Philippe" achieved one of the great succès d'estime of the French New Wave in 1960, would provide some light relief in this season of obsession, and at first it did. But this long movie (2 hours and 11 minutes) seems merely to wander

without a story through the lives of a fisherman (Yves Afonso), a Brazilian dancer (Rosa Maria Gomez), a lawyer (Lydia Feld) and two train conductors, well-played by Bernard Menez and Luis Rego.

After an occasionally delightful first hour, the film becomes tiresome, largely because of Rozier's clumsy editing, which he said he performed at times with his eyes closed. The camera dawdles unpardonably on Feld, co-scenarist (with Rozier) and lead player, who uses the attention to run through a limited repertoire of cute expressions. The best scene is the first, in which Feld and the conductors stage a comic confrontation that will evoke rueful laughter from anyone familiar with the vagaries of French train tickets.

Mark Hunter is a journalist who writes about cultural affairs in Europe.

## French 19th-Century Sculpture: Mass Of Mediocrity, Symbolizing an Age

By Michael Gibson

PARIS—It is no doubt healthy to be reminded occasionally of the ocean of competent mediocrity out of which the works of art that actually count manage to emerge. This sort of reminder appears to be part of the sobering mission of the exhibition of 250 works of 19th-century French sculpture at the Grand Palais.

The show covers the entire century, but the Second Empire represents a high point of sorts. The middle-class empire of Napoleon III was an avid consumer of sculpture. This was due in part to the "ideological program" that the newly proclaimed empire needed to establish its legitimacy, but it was also a result of the stupendous scope of the public works undertaken during the period.

While Napoleon III was expanding the Louvre in an antiquarian style in a record time of five years, Baron Haussmann was slicing through Paris with broad avenues along which private promoters erected the apartment buildings so typical of Paris to this day. Statues and reliefs smothered their facades. Public squares were filled with posturing figures of national and literary heroes, composites with implausible attributes of grief, hallways and living rooms of private homes with high-collared matrons and topos nymphs. They even managed to disgrace a number of handsome urban or natural sites with tastelessly colossal madonnas intended to proclaim the recent triumph of the church (or at least of conservative Catholic forces) over the Revolution.

Many of these works still stand around Paris, but quite a few have been removed, either because tastes changed or because they were melted down during the occupation.

A number of names stand out from the depressing clutter of the exhibition: François Rude (who did the so-called "Marseillaise" on the Arc de Triomphe), Pierre-Jean David d'Angers, Honoré Daubigny, Auguste Rodin, Jean-Baptiste Carpeaux, Edgar Degas, Paul Gaudy, Emile-Antoine Bourdelle, Aristide Maillol, Henri Matisse. They—and a few others—lend some credibility to Paul Valéry's assertion in 1939 that French sculpture in the two preceding centuries had asserted itself as "the foremost in the world."

But while the quality of some of their works is often breathtaking, it is the huge mass of mediocrity surrounding them that really takes one's breath away. This was the dreary aesthetic climate in which these artists lived and worked. Amid all this pose, stenciled and empty conventionalism, some artists nonetheless managed to be true and fresh, authentic and innovative.

The challenge was compounded by the competence of the conventional sculptors. Nineteenth-century sculpture is a triumph of technical perfection, and the exhibition manages to convey how elaborate the sculptor's training had become. A man who had been through that school possessed an impressive knowledge. He was, if not an artist, at least a superbly qualified master craftsman. Undoubtedly, the distinction was hardly one any given sculptor would care to emphasize, yet it is one that time ultimately made. For with time, and the



"Saint Michel" (1879), by Emmanuel Fremiet.

change of the social and political context, the great mass of this kind of work became irrelevant. The dreariness of its symmetry, smoothness and technical perfection led some to discover a greater aesthetic value in what is unfinished and not so geometrically perfect.

The majority of these works were closely involved with the topical issues of the day, the official doctrine of obedience to church and state, conventional piety and patriotism. Those who were best suited to express such matters in sculpture were naturally the craftsmen, with no original notions of their own, rather than the artists.

This incredible accumulation of dead stone or wax or plaster conveys pathos. One cannot help thinking of the lives of these sculptors, the anguish and ambition with which they pursued official commissions, the energy and ingenuity expended in producing monuments that were so soon stripped of their significance. It was not so much that fashion changed but that the wars of the 20th century revealed the pretensions of the 19th, exposing its pious, patriotic and sentimental attitudes in all their triviality.

According to the catalog, sculptors did not commit suicide under Napoleon III—they had too much to do then—but in the last 30 years of the century they frequently did. Sculpture, much more than painting, depends on such institutions as the church or state. After the super-

abundance of commissions under the Second Empire, state commissions slowed down. The kind of art a state should finance remains something of a problem. The solution favored now, to avoid controversy, consists of eschewing content as far as possible. The resulting works, ironic or formalistic, appear controversial precisely because of this. Official art of the 19th century strikes us as hollow because it was the expression of values that had become hollow. The times were changing apace, but the official attitude, especially after the rise of the Second Empire, sought to revive traditional values by propagandistic means.

The period was highly complex, as the show attests; but most of the works show signs of this dilemma. It even finds comical expression in one high relief depicting two women, one of whom represents street paving, the other gas lighting, as the attributes shown behind them reveal.

Public art in France in that period was essentially allegorical in its manner. Such allegories can be regarded as a hollow substitute for the symbols, saturated with meaning, of earlier art. They drearily reflect the malaise of a period that was going through an extraordinary expansion in the practical and rational realm but that could not yet understand what it was all about.

"La Sculpture Française au XIXe siècle," Grand Palais, through July 28.

## Paris 'Salome': After the Holocaust

By David Stevens

PARIS—About a third of the way into the new production of Richard Strauss' "Salome" at the Paris Opera, the suspicion arises that the inmates of Charenton are following up their long-running success with "Mars/Sade" by trying their hand at opera.

What is clear from the start is that this is no literal or historical approach. Nor, despite the timing, is there any connection with the fin-de-siècle atmosphere of the huge Vienna show at the Pompidou Center. The curtain goes up to show a large, concrete-walled bunker amid an encroaching desert. Protruding from the surface of the desert are signs of events that have not yet happened—the upper part of a crucifix, one of the arms eaten through as if by termites, and the rusting wreckage of some kind of 20th-century war machine.

The costumes offer no consistent clues. The soldiers are in garb resembling modern camouflage fatigues. Mr. and Mrs. Herod sport floor-length capes of rough stockings. Salome is in a full-skirted black dress and the rest of the cast is outfitted in a way that would pass in any standard production of the work. Most of the cast is distinguished from Salome by a kind of No-theater white-face makeup, suggesting perhaps that all events and persons are figments of a seriously disturbed adolescent imagination.

The idea that the bunker might be the enclosed yard of a madhouse becomes a workable proposition after Salome, then Herod and Herodias, come down the ramp from the "palace." (Palace and bunker clearly form an enclosed space from which there is no exit.) Salome does a strange, erotic leaping dance, a kind of macabre hooptooch, over Jokanaan's cistern. Herod comes down the ramp carrying an ordinary kitchen chair (the only "furniture" in sight), staggering and lurching around in lascivious pursuit of his stepdaughter; Herodias plays evil incarnate in the manner of a third-rate Dracula film, and periodically both collapse cataleptically in a fetal position.

The confrontation of Salome and Jokanaan is less an encounter of lust and abnegation than a drunken Saturday-night lovers' punch-up. Salome does no bland dance of seven veils, but mimes for Herod explicit promises of sexual reward for the head of the Baptist.

Some guidance is suggested in an interview with Jorge Lavelli, the stage director, in the program notes. There is reference to "a world after the cataclysm, invaded by a desert of sand and ashes that has swallowed up our familiar symbols" and "a closed space, the trap in which the protagonists enclose and reveal themselves."

Lavelli, whose best operatic stagings are those of a director whose cars are open to the music, speaks here

of Strauss' "violence." But Strauss is supposed to have said that this music should be played like "fairy music by Mendelssohn," which is perhaps one of the comic music in which a monster orchestra apparatus is used primarily to produce a complex but gossamer fabric of great delicacy. The Lavelli approach seemed to infect the orchestra, from which Kent Nagano drew some strong playing but too little transparency.

The composer's remark about the music should also be a guide to production. In the brutal, after-the-holocaust world of Lavelli and the designer Max Bignez, nothing can shock. Why should Herod balk at having Jokanaan beheaded or be appalled at the erotic game Salome plays with the head? When, finally, he orders Salome killed, the deed is done here by a single soldier with the dispatch of a subway midget, while the orchestra alone sounds the crushing weight of the shields that should be doing the job.

The cast performed heroically and won prolonged ovations. In particular, Robert Tear united voice and gesture in a gripping portrayal of derangement as Herod; John Bruchler was a powerfully resonant Jokanaan; Victoria Cortez immersed herself with relish into this eccentric view of Herodias, while Vinson Cole was a strongly lyrical Narraboth until his untimely suicide.

Edda Moser, whose lyric-dramatic range encompasses Mozart's Donna Anna and the triple role in "The Tales of Hoffmann," is a problematic Salome, singing vocal gems, sometimes in serious trouble-shifting, but lacks the Isolde-level presence includes no suggestion of adolescence. She, too, won repeated ovations from an audience (including the new culture minister, François Léotard) that reserved its disapproval for the staging team.

Other Paris performances of "Salome," a co-production with the Zurich Opera, are April 20, 23, 26, 29 and May 17, 20, 23 and 27.

## International Puppeteers' Festival Scheduled for April 23-29 in Osaka

Agence France-Press

OSAKA, Japan—More than 100 puppeteers from eight countries are scheduled to take part in an international festival here April 23-29, organizers said Friday.

The organizers said the event would include the Japanese Bunraku puppet show and a performance by the U.S. puppeteer Shari Lewis. The other countries represented in the festival will be Bulgaria, China, Czechoslovakia, West Germany, India and Korea.

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Indus.	1871.5	1871.5	1871.5	+1.0
Comp.	1871.5	1871.5	1871.5	+1.0
Transp.	1871.5	1871.5	1871.5	+1.0
Utilities	1871.5	1871.5	1871.5	+1.0
Finance	1871.5	1871.5	1871.5	+1.0

NYSE Index				
Open	High	Low	Last	Ch.
Index	1871.5	1871.5	1871.5	+1.0
Indus.	1871.5	1871.5	1871.5	+1.0
Comp.	1871.5	1871.5	1871.5	+1.0
Transp.	1871.5	1871.5	1871.5	+1.0
Utilities	1871.5	1871.5	1871.5	+1.0
Finance	1871.5	1871.5	1871.5	+1.0

NYSE Diaries				
Open	High	Low	Last	Ch.
Index	1871.5	1871.5	1871.5	+1.0
Indus.	1871.5	1871.5	1871.5	+1.0
Comp.	1871.5	1871.5	1871.5	+1.0
Transp.	1871.5	1871.5	1871.5	+1.0
Utilities	1871.5	1871.5	1871.5	+1.0
Finance	1871.5	1871.5	1871.5	+1.0

AMEX Diaries				
Open	High	Low	Last	Ch.
Index	1871.5	1871.5	1871.5	+1.0
Indus.	1871.5	1871.5	1871.5	+1.0
Comp.	1871.5	1871.5	1871.5	+1.0
Transp.	1871.5	1871.5	1871.5	+1.0
Utilities	1871.5	1871.5	1871.5	+1.0
Finance	1871.5	1871.5	1871.5	+1.0

NASDAQ Index				
Open	High	Low	Last	Ch.
Index	1871.5	1871.5	1871.5	+1.0
Indus.	1871.5	1871.5	1871.5	+1.0
Comp.	1871.5	1871.5	1871.5	+1.0
Transp.	1871.5	1871.5	1871.5	+1.0
Utilities	1871.5	1871.5	1871.5	+1.0
Finance	1871.5	1871.5	1871.5	+1.0

AMEX Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Ch.
Bozell	4100	17 1/2	17 1/2	+ 1/2
Bozell	3410	17 1/2	17 1/2	+ 1/2
Bozell	3410	17 1/2	17 1/2	+ 1/2
Bozell	3410	17 1/2	17 1/2	+ 1/2
Bozell	3410	17 1/2	17 1/2	+ 1/2
Bozell	3410	17 1/2	17 1/2	+ 1/2
Bozell	3410	17 1/2	17 1/2	+ 1/2
Bozell	3410	17 1/2	17 1/2	+ 1/2
Bozell	3410	17 1/2	17 1/2	+ 1/2
Bozell	3410	17 1/2	17 1/2	+ 1/2

Dow Jones Bond Averages				
Open	High	Low	Last	Ch.
Index	1871.5	1871.5	1871.5	+1.0
Indus.	1871.5	1871.5	1871.5	+1.0
Comp.	1871.5	1871.5	1871.5	+1.0
Transp.	1871.5	1871.5	1871.5	+1.0
Utilities	1871.5	1871.5	1871.5	+1.0
Finance	1871.5	1871.5	1871.5	+1.0

NYSE Diaries				
Open	High	Low	Last	Ch.
Index	1871.5	1871.5	1871.5	+1.0
Indus.	1871.5	1871.5	1871.5	+1.0
Comp.	1871.5	1871.5	1871.5	+1.0
Transp.	1871.5	1871.5	1871.5	+1.0
Utilities	1871.5	1871.5	1871.5	+1.0
Finance	1871.5	1871.5	1871.5	+1.0

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.				
Open	High	Low	Last	Ch.
Index	1871.5	1871.5	1871.5	+1.0
Indus.	1871.5	1871.5	1871.5	+1.0
Comp.	1871.5	1871.5	1871.5	+1.0
Transp.	1871.5	1871.5	1871.5	+1.0
Utilities	1871.5	1871.5	1871.5	+1.0
Finance	1871.5	1871.5	1871.5	+1.0

Standard & Poor's Index				
Open	High	Low	Last	Ch.
Index	1871.5	1871.5	1871.5	+1.0
Indus.	1871.5	1871.5	1871.5	+1.0
Comp.	1871.5	1871.5	1871.5	+1.0
Transp.	1871.5	1871.5	1871.5	+1.0
Utilities	1871.5	1871.5	1871.5	+1.0
Finance	1871.5	1871.5	1871.5	+1.0

AMEX Sales				
Open	High	Low	Last	Ch.
Index	1871.5	1871.5	1871.5	+1.0
Indus.	1871.5	1871.5	1871.5	+1.0
Comp.	1871.5	1871.5	1871.5	+1.0
Transp.	1871.5	1871.5	1871.5	+1.0
Utilities	1871.5	1871.5	1871.5	+1.0
Finance	1871.5	1871.5	1871.5	+1.0

AMEX Stock Index				
Open	High	Low	Last	Ch.
Index	1871.5	1871.5	1871.5	+1.0
Indus.	1871.5	1871.5	1871.5	+1.0
Comp.	1871.5	1871.5	1871.5	+1.0
Transp.	1871.5	1871.5	1871.5	+1.0
Utilities	1871.5	1871.5	1871.5	+1.0
Finance	1871.5	1871.5	1871.5	+1.0

AMEX Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Ch.
Bozell	4100	17 1/2	17 1/2	+ 1/2
Bozell	3410	17 1/2	17 1/2	+ 1/2
Bozell	3410	17 1/2	17 1/2	+ 1/2
Bozell	3410	17 1/2	17 1/2	+ 1/2
Bozell	3410	17 1/2	17 1/2	+ 1/2
Bozell	3410	17 1/2	17 1/2	+ 1/2
Bozell	3410	17 1/2	17 1/2	+ 1/2
Bozell	3410	17 1/2	17 1/2	+ 1/2
Bozell	3410	17 1/2	17 1/2	+ 1/2
Bozell	3410	17 1/2	17 1/2	+ 1/2

## NYSE Mixed, Dow Drops Back

NEW YORK — Prices were mixed at the close of the New York Stock Exchange Friday, with the Dow Jones industrial average dropping 14.63, to close at 1,840.40, after climbing 7.06 to a record high of 1,855.03 on Thursday.

Although most U.S. stock market tables in this edition are from the 4 P.M. close in New York, for time reasons, this article is based on the market at 3 P.M.

Advances led declines by an 8-7 ratio. Big Board volume amounted to about 147.7 million shares, compared with 161.4 million Thursday. Analysts said the closing of trading in April futures and options on the Major Market Index made some traders cautious early in the session.

But Steven Weissglass, chairman of the executive committee at Lazard, Frères & Co., said that for most of the session, investors took advantage of declines related to the expirations to buy stocks, especially blue chips, at slightly lower prices.

"Every money manager and every individual investor seems to feel they are missing the boat; so when prices do come down, a lot of buying comes in," Mr. Weissglass said.

He said investors believed that a cut in the discount rate was imminent and that falling interest rates would make stocks and bonds "the only logical investment."

Charles Jensen of MKI Securities said that it was "encouraging" that the market seemed reluctant to back down from record high levels. He said expectations of a discount-rate cut in

the near future and the belief that ministers of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries meeting in Geneva would not be able to reach an agreement to prop up oil prices indicated that the market could climb higher.

The Commerce Department reported Friday that personal income rose 0.2 percent in March while personal spending climbed 0.3 percent. The data was in line with economists' expectations.

At 3 P.M., Eastern Airlines was at the top of the NYSE active list, easing slightly. Pan American World Airways was also lower.

Harris Graphics was advancing. Its board said it would consider an offer from AM International.

In the high-technology sector, IBM and Honeywell were lower. Burroughs, which Thursday reported a sharp earnings drop, was off sharply.

Texas Instruments was advancing again after reporting earlier this week that its semiconductor operations were doing better than had been expected. Several analysts recommended the stock.

Digital Equipment was gaining. On Thursday it said its third-quarter profits rose 86 percent. Other big gainers at 3 P.M. included Warner Communications and Polaroid.

Among other blue chips, Navistar was up. AT&T, General Electric and Union Carbide were lower, while U.S. Steel, Philip Morris, R.J. Reynolds, Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing and Merck were ahead.

Dow Chemical was ahead after adding 1/4 Thursday when it reported higher first-quarter earnings.

## To Our Readers

Because of the seven-hour time difference between New York and Paris until April 27, some items in the market summary above are from 3 P.M. New York time instead of the usual 4 P.M. Also because of the time difference, some smaller items elsewhere in the Business Section are from the previous day's trading. We regret the inconvenience, which is necessary to meet distribution requirements.

12 Month High Low Stock				
Open	High	Low	Last	Ch.
Index	1871.5	1871.5	1871.5	+1.0
Indus.	1871.5	1871.5	1871.5	+1.0
Comp.	1871.5	1871.5	1871.5	+1.0
Transp.	1871.5	1871.5	1871.5	+1.0
Utilities	1871.5	1871.5	1871.5	+1.0
Finance	1871.5	1871.5	1871.5	+1.0

12 Month High Low Stock				
Open	High	Low	Last	Ch.
Index	1871.5	1871.5	1871.5	+1.0
Indus.	1871.5	1871.5	1871.5	+1.0
Comp.	1871.5	1871.5	1871.5	+1.0
Transp.	1871.5	1871.5	1871.5	+1.0
Utilities	1871.5	1871.5	1871.5	+1.0
Finance	1871.5	1871.5	1871.5	+1.0

12 Month High Low Stock				
Open	High	Low	Last	Ch.
Index	1871.5	1871.5	1871.5	+1.0
Indus.	1871.5	1871.5	1871.5	+1.0
Comp.	1871.5	1871.5	1871.5	+1.0
Transp.	1871.5	1871.5	1871.5	+1.0
Utilities	1871.5	1871.5	1871.5	+1.0
Finance	1871.5	1871.5	1871.5	+1.0

12 Month High Low Stock				
Open	High	Low	Last	Ch.
Index	1871.5	1871.5	1871.5	+1.0
Indus.	1871.5	1871.5	1871.5	+1.0
Comp.	1871.5	1871.5	1871.5	+1.0
Transp.	1871.5	1871.5	1871.5	+1.0
Utilities	1871.5	1871.5	1871.5	+1.0
Finance	1871.5	1871.5	1871.5	+1.0

12 Month High Low Stock				
Open	High	Low	Last	Ch.
Index	1871.5	1871.5	1871.5	+1.0
Indus.	1871.5	1871.5	1871.5	+1.0
Comp.	1871.5	1871.5	1871.5	+1.0
Transp.	1871.5	1871.5	1871.5	+1.0
Utilities	1871.5	1871.5	1871.5	+1.0
Finance	1871.5	1871.5	1871.5	+1.0

12 Month High Low Stock				
Open	High	Low	Last	Ch.
Index	1871.5	1871.5	1871.5	+1.0
Indus.	1871.5	1871.5	1871.5	+1.0
Comp.	1871.5	1871.5	1871.5	+1.0
Transp.	1871.5	1871.5	1871.5	+1.0
Utilities	1871.5	1871.5	1871.5	+1.0
Finance	1871.5	1871.5	1871.5	+1.0

12 Month High Low Stock				
Open	High	Low	Last	Ch.
Index	1871.5	1871.5	1871.5	+1.0
Indus.	1871.5	1871.5	1871.5	+1.0
Comp.	1871.5	1871.5	1871.5	+1.0
Transp.	1871.5	1871.5	1871.5	+1.0
Utilities	1871.5	1871.5	1871.5	+1.0
Finance	1871.5	1871.5	1871.5	+1.0

12 Month High Low Stock				
Open	High	Low	Last	Ch.
Index	1871.5	1871.5	1871.5	+1.0
Indus.	1871.5	1871.5	1871.5	+1.0
Comp.	1871.5	1871.5	1871.5	+1.0
Transp.	1871.5	1871.5	1871.5	+1.0
Utilities	1871.5	1871.5	1871.5	+1.0
Finance	1871.5	1871.5	1871.5	+1.0

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# TRAVEL/SPAIN/1986

## A Correspondent's Postscript

### Forget the Clichés, What Endures Is the Land's Friendliness

By James M. Markham

**P**EOPLE who fall in love run the danger of turning the objects of their love into caricatures, emblems of perfection, frozen in time and the imagination. The danger is fairly great in the case of Spain, which has always lured foreigners searching for the modern, or anti-modern, the exotic at the fringes of Europe, the tragic and the faintly dangerous. They face the risk of falling in love with an abstraction, for a declining number of Spaniards see themselves this way. I lived six years in Spain—six very good years in the sun. When I set off for Madrid, Richard Eder, a friend, colleague and gifted writer who knows the country well, said what at the time I found to be a surprisingly banal thing for so big a man: "The thing I like about Spaniards is that they are nice."

"Nice" was one of the last adjectives that would have popped into the mind of someone whose Spain was an amalgam of Garcia Lorca, Goya, Hemingway, prospective flashes of Spanish Civil War newsreel footage and one very hurried trip by train to Madrid from Paris and then by car to Lisbon. Other words crowded out plain "nice": "Austere" was one. "Catholic" was another—Catholic in the unrelenting and unputting sense of the Counter Reformation. "Proud, haughty, quick to anger and slow to forgive." The clichés piled on.

But I was very soon to learn that the Spaniards are, indeed, one of the great peoples of the world, comfortable with themselves in their beautiful, self-contained, sun-drenched nation.

As it happened, I had my first audience with his dad, King Juan Carlos I, in the splendid Palacio de Oriente, and my daughter, Tinka, entrusted me with a letter in Spanish, to pass on to Felipe. It related her morning rituals and contained a postscript that read: "P.S. I like the name Felipe so much that I named my cocker spaniel Felipe."

Arriving at the Palacio de Oriente, I mentioned this important epistle to a gentleman from the protocol section who read it, smiled, then frowned when I came to the part about the dog. Embarrassed, he noted that Anglo-Saxons have somewhat different, more indulgent and anthropomorphic ideas about dogs than Spaniards do, and that it might be wisest simply to deliver the letter to the king but leave off the postscript. I nodded and went in to see Juan Carlos but, after an extremely relaxed and frank conversation that lasted more than an hour, forgot this advice and handed him the whole letter. He promised to deliver it.

The next day there was a knock on the front door. Mary, a Philippine woman who helped out at the house, confronted two enormous royal guards who quipped, "Es esta la casa de la señorita Tinka Markham?"

At this point, Felipe, the dog, bolted out of the door, prompting cries of "Felipe, Felipe!" Terrified, Mary chased after the beast and, with the help of amused guards, retrieved him. They then handed her an endearing letter from Felipe and a photograph of Tinka. It hangs on our wall to this day. Such gestures are not just the province of royalty in Spain. The habit of small courtesies runs strong in a nation that has a comic knight errant at the heart of its literary tradition. In small and large Spanish towns, asking directions from another driver is very likely to produce an invitation to be led to one's destination. One key to fathoming this downright friendliness is to watch how well-loved children are in Spain. Take your own into a restaurant and you'll see for yourself.

There is, of course, the stunning beauty of the country. Not so much along

(Continued on Page 8C)

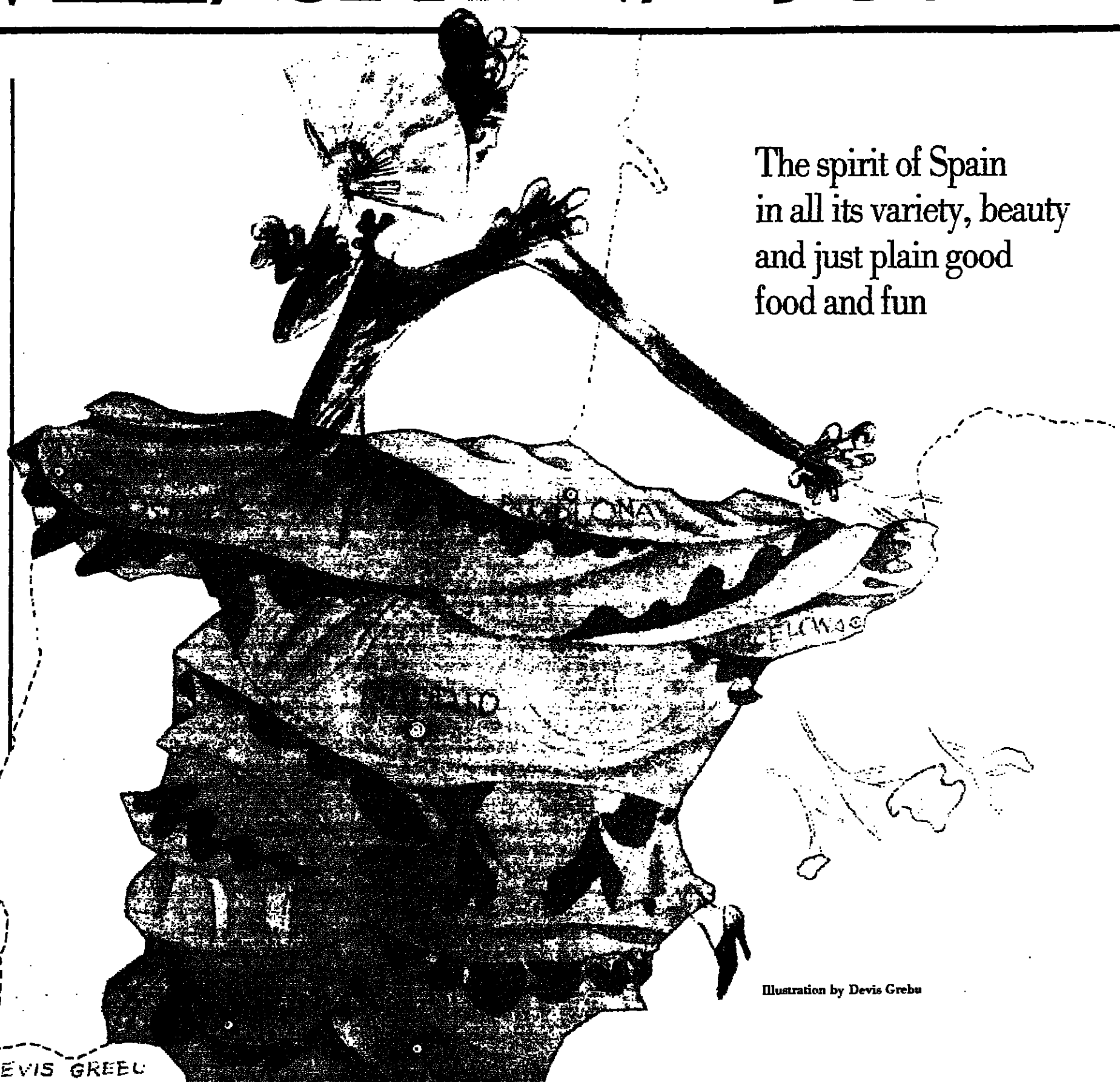


Illustration by Devis Grebu

## Fiestas for Celebrating With Style

By Mary Peirson Kennedy

**B**ARCELONA—Spaniards have a genius for music, song and dancing that no amount of repression has ever put down. And since the arrival of democracy 10 years ago, there has been a true cultural explosion. Art, song, dance and theater festivals abound, not just in the large cities but in the small towns as well.

In Catalonia, forgotten music, odd musical instruments and mimes have been unearthed, and old dances and poems brought to light. Maria Tatjer, who is in charge of the entertainment for Barcelona's festivals, calls it a "going back to roots, an opposition to TV and mass culture."

"During the Franco years, festivals were lower keyed and more in secret," she said. "But now, people are looking to themselves and asking, 'Who am I?'"

Festivals in Spain are as different as the regions that spawn

them. In Barcelona, there is the *sardana*, the national dance of Catalonia to which Picasso devoted many paintings and drawings. One can see them at the Picasso museum in Barcelona. A dignified and graceful dance, it is entirely different from the wildness of the flamenco dances in the south.

For the religious festivals, solemnity and finesse are combined with fireworks and lively celebrations, such as the Day of Santiago in Santiago de Compostela on July 24.

No mention of events is complete without the *fiesta brava*, the bullfights. The season begins in March in Castellon and Valencia, coinciding with fair time in each city, and then goes to Seville in April, Cordoba and Madrid in May, Pamplona in July, and Bilbao and Malaga in August. It ends in October in Zaragoza with the *fiesta* of Pilar.

These are the big ones that a bullfighter needs to make it to the top, but there are hundreds of other bullfights as well. Some are held in makeshift bullrings in the plazas of tiny villages, where

boys dream of "cutting two ears" at Las Ventas in Madrid during the feria of San Isidro.

As bullfight aficionados can tell you, the *carteles* are posted well in advance giving the time, place, bullfighters and bull breeders if you are interested in seeing this unique Spanish fiesta.

The following is a sampling of festivals travelers can experience through spring and summer. Tourist offices, hotels, city halls or cultural centers can provide hours and ticket information.

### Madrid

San Isidro from about May 10 to 18, the biggest feria of Madrid, has recaptured much of its charm and lost traditions. There are daily bullfights, street festivals, celebrations in the city center, sporting events, music and dance, gastronomic contests and international theater.

In June, July and August, that particularly Spanish musical treat, the *zarzuela*, a kind of a light opera, will be performed at

(Continued on Page 8B)

## SHOPPING

**F**REQUENT travelers will note that prices in Spain have gone up since the first of the year, due in part to the value-added tax that came with entry into the European Community. But traditional good buys in Spain are still good—fine leather, porcelain, ceramics and handmade lace. For small gifts, there are the beautifully packaged soaps from Maja and Heno de Pravia. Finding something unusual is often a matter of knowing where to look.

### Antique Lace

For antique laces and linens, look for specialty shops in large cities. A hand-embroidered pure linen sheet can be purchased for about 10,000 pesetas. Handmade lace—*punto in aria*—is available from retail outlets in La Coruña, Ciudad Real and Barcelona.

### Pot Luck

For ceramics and porcelain, ovenware from Girona, the *botijo* or unglazed pottery drinking jugs for keeping water cool and blue-and-green Granada pottery are among regional favorites. The willowy Lladro porcelain statues in pale blues, greys and greens are made in Tavernes Blanques in Valencia, but beware of imitations. Authorized stores are clearly

marked. A small goose will cost about 2,400 pesetas; a major piece of a special series, 300,000 pesetas. The marks to look for: flower and Lladro stamp for a piece without defects; flower, stamp and serial number for limited editions.

### Saddling Up

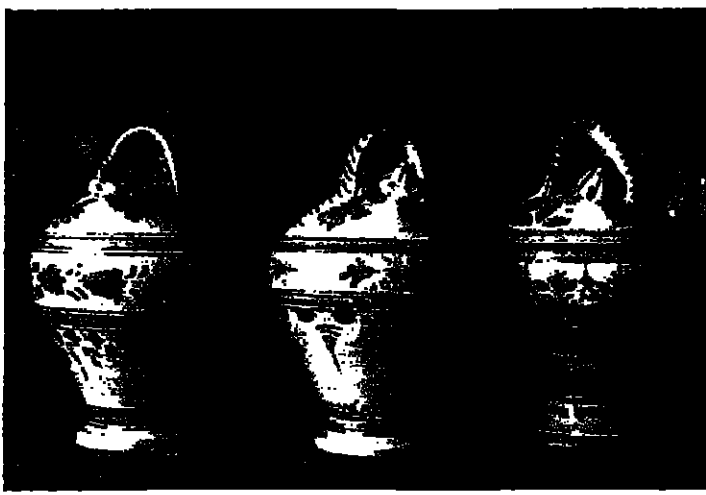
In the provinces of Madrid and Toledo, leathersmiths, whose industry dates from the 14th century, still turn out harnesses, saddles and hunting and fishing equipment. And in most villages of Andalusia, at least one craftsman makes and

sells the traditional ornate sailcloth and leather donkey saddle.

### Designer Boots

For boots and shoes in designer leather, prices start at 5,000 to 20,000 pesetas. One leather store that has outlets in most major cities is Loewe's, but shoe shops and leather stores are everywhere, especially on the Paseo de Gracia in Barcelona or the Calle Serrano in Madrid. For less than 1,300 pesetas a pair, colorful canvas footwear is everpresent.

—MARY PEIRSON KENNEDY



Robert Boyd



Robert Boyd



Huber-Almagro



A Gallego in a local bar (above) is as much a part of Galicia's landscape as the Cathedral of Santiago de Compostela and a woman coiffed with gregos.



### The Green Province

## Modern Pilgrims Retrace Route To Galicia's 'Waterfall of Stone'

By Barbara Bell

**S**ANTIAGO DE COMPOSTELA — Galicia, the region that fills the northwestern corner of Spain, the "top left" above Portugal on a map of the Iberian Peninsula, is an intensely blue and green land of long seacoasts, gently sloping fields, rain, palm trees and estuaries called *rias* that reach deeply inland, a place that travelers in the Middle Ages struggled toward and sometimes died trying to reach.

The tomb of Saint James the Apostle in the massive cathedral here, one of the holiest shrines in Christendom along with Jerusalem and Rome, attracted as many as two million pilgrims a year for centuries. With the end of mass pilgrimages in the late 16th century, though, essentially agricultural and maritime Galicia slipped from the consciousness of the industrializing world.

Spaniards themselves made fun of Galicians' geographical isolation and allegedly backward ways such as devotion to traditions like *romerías*, colorful celebrations to the sound of bagpipes (a legacy of the Celts, who occupied the region in about the 6th century B.C.), marking the feast days of hundreds of locally revered saints.

The cooking of Galicia, based on fish and shellfish fresh from the sea and rivers, and beef, pork and vegetables (turnip greens, called *grelos*, are particular favorites here) from nearby farms, was largely scorned in Madrid and Barcelona as rough and unsophisticated. Galician wine was known mainly for its thick consistency and the shocking, deep purple color of the variety called Ri-

beiro, which stained tablecloths and drinkers' mouths.

But things have changed.

"Galicia has become fashionable," said a young Galician television broadcaster recently after covering a presentation of Galician-designed clothing.

"Spaniards from all over are interested in Galicia, its art, its history and its traditions," she said. "They're proud now to come on a trip to Santiago de Compostela."

"And the food! Galician regional cooking is the chic thing to eat in restaurants in Madrid and men who don't know much about wines order *alborito* [a fruity white wine from the Galician coast] to impress their friends."

Much remains in Galicia from the days when pilgrims thronged the Camino de Santiago.

The hospice built to accommodate the pilgrims by Queen Isabella and King Ferdinand, the Hostal de los Reyes Católicos, adjacent to the Cathedral of Santiago, is still the region's most prestigious address for travelers. It will soon join the network of Spain's government-run *paradores*, of which Galicia already boasts eight.

Artistic treasures, chief among them the cathedral itself and including monasteries, churches, inns and hospitals that grew up along the pilgrim route, have only gained in beauty with the patina of centuries.

Galicia's most enduring assets, of course,

are its tranquil blue and green landscapes. From sunny harbors dotted with brightly painted fishing boats, they stretch past emerald-green vegetable plots tended by old ladies dressed in black and on to darker green hills that blend finally into blue mist.

The rich greens in those vistas have something to do with rain, a word that tends to make Gallegos, the people of Galicia, either chuckle or blanch.

Tired of jokes circulating in the rest of Spain about rain falling almost all of the time on Galicia and unceasingly on Santiago de Compostela, a tourism official in that city talked cheerfully about long stretches of sunshine, especially in summer and fall. Only slightly daunted when he emerged from his office into a downpour, he raised his umbrella, commenting that one local tourist slogan is "Santiago, where the rain is art."

**T**HE elaborate Baroque main facade of the cathedral, called the Obradoiro, has been described as a "waterfall of stone"; indeed, rain seems to complement it. And the cathedral's masterful Door of Glory, with 12th-century Romanesque carvings and a central pillar, in whose cold stone a visitor can fit his own fingers into the deep imprints made by the hands of centuries of pilgrims, is well protected from the elements inside the Obradoiro facade.

Many of Santiago's most charming streets, which are enlivened day and night by university students, have arcades running their lengths to shelter pedestrians from the rain, which falls especially in winter months. The



Farmers work in the fields among the green and wooded slopes of Galicia province.

rains have added gold and green moss to the old monuments.

Toward the northern and western coasts, skies are more likely to be clear. Spanish middle-class families, many of them from Madrid, have summered on Galicia's bays and islands for generations.

Because of the deep *rias*, Atlantic currents exert a warming influence on the Galician climate far inland. Palm trees grow in Santiago and are numerous along the coasts, where azaleas and camellias flower and orange and

lemon trees thrive. Pirates and soldiers of many empires have jostled their way across these coasts and hillsides, leaving fortifications scattered over the region's four provinces.

Orense, the only province without a sea-coast, has thermal springs and impressive monasteries. Lugo is the name of both a city encircled by more than two kilometers of high medieval walls and a province whose northern coast is a succession of beaches.

The two provinces that provide most of

the picture-postcard images of Galicia, however, are La Coruña, with coasts on both Bay of Biscay and the Atlantic, and Pontevedra, with a coastline stretching south to Miño River's border with Portugal.

Both are famous for their estuaries. Coruña's called the Rías Altas and Pontevedra's known as the Rías Baixas.

Like the northern cities of El Ferrol, La Coruña, Vigo, in Pontevedra province, an old city whose character is bound up with the sea. Spilling down hillsides to a harbor and a broad bay that is sheltered from Atlantic waves by small islands, Islas Cies, on which Caesar and Sir Francis Drake are both supposed to have landed, Vigo is a place of ship chandlers, freight and ferries.

To savor the sights and tastes of quintessential Galicia, a visitor can sail on a lit ferry from Vigo's passenger dock past oyster-going ships and fishing boats across the bay, where sunsets are spectacular, to a village of Cangas de Morrazo. Just outside the village, on the road to Hío and its ancient stone cross, is Casa Simón, an excellent place to sample Galician regional cooking.

Platters of lobster and fish and shellfish great variety cover a table near the big kitchen where Pepe Simón, the owner, and his mother work.

Like two brothers in Santiago de Compostela, Paco and Moncho Vilas, who opens Vilas, which their grandmother opened in 1915, and Anexo Vilas nearby, Pepe Simón has joined with the owners of four other Galician restaurants — one of them, Corbarro, located in Madrid — to produce and promote the best of Galician cooking.

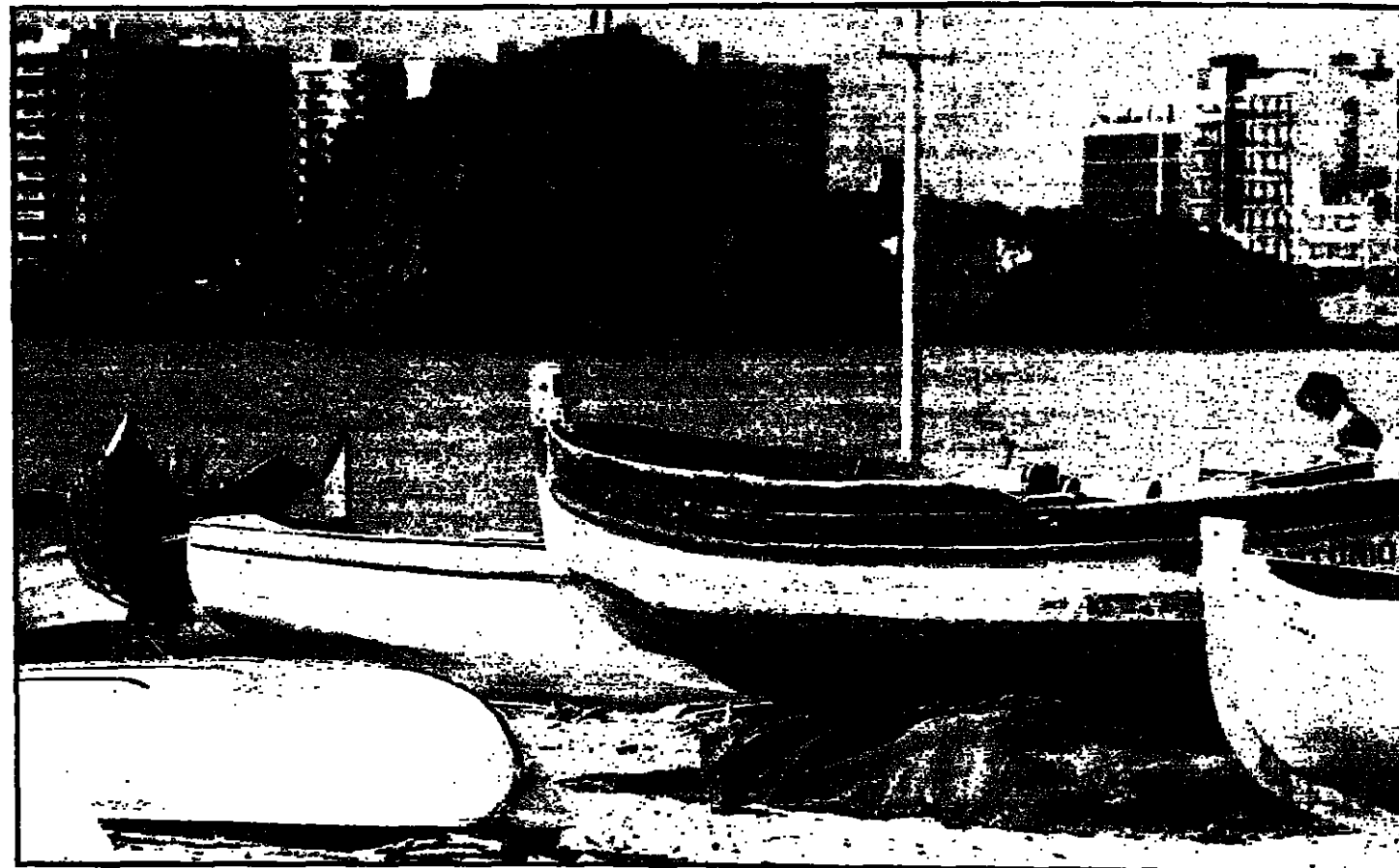
Setting plates of dark squid stew, ro shrimp, *empanadas* (pastry filled with various types of meat and fish) and traditional *lacin con grelos*, hano should with turnip greens, before smiling guest Mr. Simón says, "Only the freshest ingredients. Maybe that's why Galician cooking has become fashionable."

Galicia's main airport is located just outside of Santiago de Compostela. Iber has three weekly flights each between it and Frankfurt, Paris and London, as well as frequent service to Madrid and direct flight from Santiago to other Spanish cities.

Barbara Bell, a journalist based in Paris writes often on Spain.



Cheese piled up at a Santiago de Compostela market.



A harbor view of La Coruña, a city renowned for its blue estuaries, with small fishing boats at rest.

## Fiestas for Celebrating With Style Burst Out, From Barcelona's 'Crazy Week' to Málaga's Songs

(Continued From Page 8A)

the Centro Cultural de la Villa, with such classics as "La Revoltosa" and "La Tabernera del Puerto."

From Aug. 6 to 15 is one of the most typical of all *nadarríos* festivals, La Paloma, when people dress in the style of the last century, put flowers in their hair and dance in the streets.

### Málaga

Andalusia has a different tempo. During the summer, within a radius of a few kilometers, there is a festival every night with *flamenco cante hondo* (a form of song in which the singer seems to be singing more to himself than to the audience), national dances, classical and modern music, theater, musicals, outdoor art shows and

pottery exhibits. In Málaga on June 6 there are bullfights and solemn processions. The big fair is held during the first part of August, with contests between drivers of decorated coaches drawn by four to six horses. It is held in the Plaza de Toros.

In Frigiliana from June 11 to 13, there is a "battle" between the Moors and Christians and a lively celebration. Vélez Málaga on June 24, the Feast of Saint John, has a flamenco contest, bullfights and choral groups. In Alhaurín de la Torre on the same day, there is one of the most important Flamenco Cante (flamenco songs) contests in Andalusia.

### Seville

One of the most important cultural events in Seville, the capital of Andalusia, is the

Festival of Italica in July and August, an undertaking that brings orchestras, dance companies, theater and musicals to the Roman ruins outside the city.

In Utrera on May 18, there is a *romería* to pay homage to the Virgin of Fatima. Villagers go to the country in decorated wagons drawn by flower-decked horses, mules, donkeys and oxen for a day of singing and dancing.

In July in the Seville area, there is the Feria de Santiago and Santa Ana in Dos Hermanas, with flamenco dancing every night of the week.

### Granada

Granada, set high in the Sierra Nevada, mountains, is often considered the most somber city of Andalusia. This year the city will

mark the 50th anniversary of the assassination of the poet Federico García Lorca. The international events will include performances by the Philharmonic orchestras of Czechoslovakia, West Germany (Baden-Baden) and Spain; Plácido Domingo (June 27), the Martha Graham Dance Company and musical tributes to Lorca. Other festivals in the province include lively Christian and Arab "wars" on June 13 in the towns of Vélez de Benaudalla and Trevélez and on June 25 in Molvízar.

### Barcelona

Festivals in Barcelona have a special flavor. On April 23, the Día de San Jordi, or Saint George, the patron saint of the region, the city suddenly bursts with roses and

books. Traditionally, roses are given to women and books to men to observe the festival. Virtually every street corner has a bookseller and a flower vendor, and florists vie with each other to offer the most beautiful rose.

At Sant Ponç, May 11 is the day of the herb. On the Calle Hospital near Las Ramblas, crowds jam the streets, buying herbs and spices for foods, medicinal cures, preserving fruits and making liqueurs from the dealers that bring their wares to this street one day a year.

June 23 is La Verbena de San Juan, when old furniture and trash are burned at night, and people dance around the fires.

On Aug. 15, the Fiesta de Mayor de Gracia, which Catalans call "the crazy week," offers games, sports, concerts and dances,

and more than 40 streets are decked out with flowers, flags and decorations.

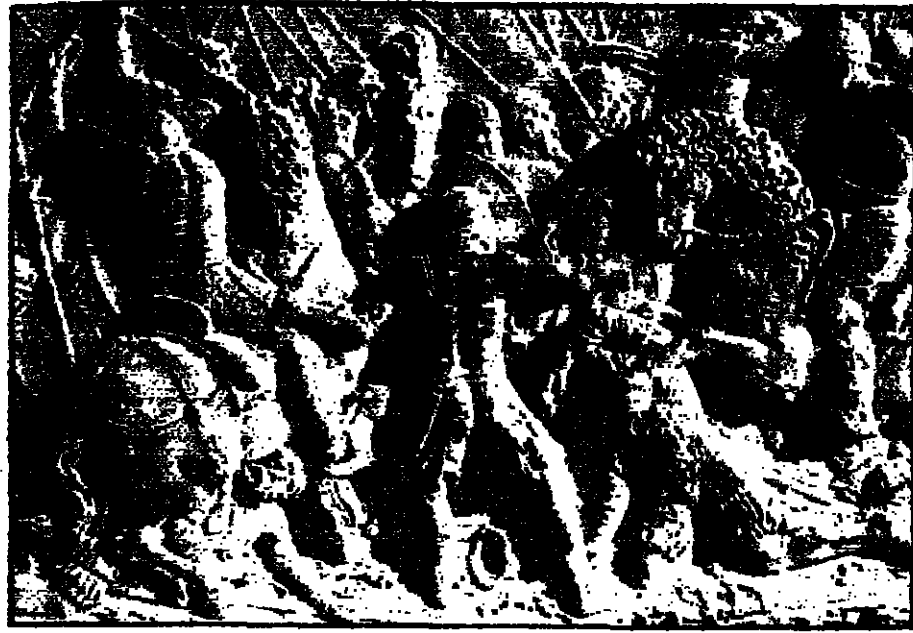
The summer ends with the Festival of Merced, the patron saint of Barcelona. This year, the city plans to outdo last year's spectacle, when 160 acts were presented in the streets over five days, some of them before 100,000 people.

### León

The northern city of León, which claims to have the best trout in Spain, organizes a trout fishing competition from March 31 to Aug. 31 that attracts fishermen from all over the world.

Mary Peirson Kennedy, a freelance writer based in Spain, specializes in cultural affairs.





## Art and Architecture

A Renaissance Masterpiece  
In the Alhambra's Shadow

By Souren Melikian

**G**RANADA — Discovering an unsuspected masterpiece, next door to one of the most famous monuments in the world, is one of the subtler forms of artistic enjoyment.

Millions of tourists have walked up the pebbly road that leads through the Moorish gate, now called the Door of Justice, into the Alhambra gardens in Granada. In the morning haze, the 14th-century horseshoe arch so typical of Arab art in Andalusia and North Africa shimmers like the entrance into an Oriental tale.

As one gets closer to the stone tracery, inside the Alhambra, with its frail arches that hang like stalactites and barely seem to weigh on the slender twin columns, the feeling of having escaped reality grows. This is just the right mood to walk out and go over to the Palace of Charles V, around the corner. By rights, it should rate highly on the list of the 10 greatest royal palaces in Europe, although only one in a hundred visitors to the Alhambra ever seems to find his way into it.

This may be because it looks vaguely familiar from a distance. The two-story facade of the rectangular structure owes their rhythmic balance to Doric pillars. In the center of each one, a porch flanked by double columns on either side of a rounded archway calls to mind French Italianate architecture of the late Renaissance, such as the Cour Carrée in the Louvre. The ground floor, with its oval perched over small rectangular windows piercing the carved masonry, has a Florentine touch to it.

The surprise comes as you step inside. Enclosed within the outer quadrangle, an oval courtyard framed by superposed colonnades has a lightness unrivaled in European Renaissance architecture. It manages to be austere and yet, through the play of light and shadow at any time of the day, full of alacrity. You feel that here is the ultimate masterpiece of one of the greatest architects in Europe.

The Palace of Charles V, which was begun in 1527, was designed by Pedro de Machuca, a Spanish aristocrat who was apparently not a practicing architect. He remains one of the most elusive figures of the Renaissance period. No other monument can be linked with his name. Contemporary accounts praise Machuca highly, but only as a painter. In his "Book of Painting," the most famous piece of 16th-century art criticism, de Holanda squarely puts the aristocrat in the same league as Michelangelo, under whom he studied while in Italy, Leonardo da Vinci and Raphael. Hardly any of his paintings have survived that would support such a statement.

One suspects that the key to Machuca's multiple involvement in art must have been his close friend Alonso Berruguete, the towering figure of Renaissance painting and sculpture in Spain. Berruguete, like Machuca, spent years in Italy at roughly the same time. He, too, studied under Michelangelo, who speaks favorably of him in his letters to Vasari. It is probable that Pedro de Machuca assimilated the principles of architecture, at the same time as sculpture and painting, while he was working in Michelangelo's studio. But, judging from the palace at Granada, his inclinations took a very different turn from those of the Italian artist.

His sense of proportion is rooted in the teachings of Vitruvius, the ancient Roman architect, to which he adhered to a rare degree, reminding one of Il Bramante, the northern Italian master who rebuilt the extraordinary San Lorenzo church in Milan. More surprising still, Machuca's manner



Detail of bas-relief possibly by Machuca, top, marking Charles V's Pavia victory, and the courtyard.

in sculpture utterly differs from Michelangelo's. Again nothing survives of his work except for the lower reliefs that he carved on the pedestals supporting the twin columns on either side of the Western entrance porch — if the carvings that are attributed to him really are from his hand. Their stark vigor devoid of any penchant for the baroque points to a northern Italian strain. The battle scenes celebrating the victory of Charles V over François I of France at Pavia in 1525 rank among the great achievements of the later Renaissance period in Spain.

Machuca died in 1546, long before the palace was completed by his son Luis. At that time, only the first story was standing. The sculptors who were called in by Luis to execute the low reliefs on the first story included the Flemish sculptor Antoine de Leu. This would suggest that the son tried to respect his father's aesthetic inclinations.

So perfect in conception was Machuca's project that one barely surmises that the palace was executed in several stages. Only binoculars — indispensable for visiting the palace — will reveal the gradual change from the middle Renaissance to the quasi-classical feeling of the late 16th- or not early 17th-century reliefs on the first floor.

Not least among Machuca's achievements is the fact that his palace blends into the site without harming the Arab palace. Perhaps he was careful to do so because he resided within the precincts in his capacity as equerry to the governor of the Alhambra. That he should have succeeded so well is the hallmark of a great master with an open-minded attitude to art, which was rare even in that international age.

Souren Melikian covers the international art markets for the International Herald Tribune.

## Where to Stay

Reliving the Centuries  
In the Stylish Comfort  
And Grace of a Parador

By Barbara Bell

**T**RUJILLO — Until two years ago, the storks that spend from February to July here in arid-sized nests atop the ancient towers were about the only visitors to stay overnight in this village in Extremadura, which is known as the "cradle of conquistadores."

Then the Spanish government moved the nuns out of a drafty, 16th-century convent near the Plaza Mayor and transformed it into the elegant Parador of Trujillo. It is the latest — number 99 — in the remarkable chain of government-run hotels called *paradores* that crisscross Spain.

Now foreign visitors as well as Spanish tourists and business travelers who previously might have spent two hours sightseeing here before resuming journeys westward to Portugal, south to Seville or northeast to Madrid check into the Parador and explore Trujillo's sloping, narrow streets, historic churches and Renaissance palaces.

They climb to the medieval castle, join the 10,000 residents at parades and capers — hilarious "bull-fights" that pit the men and boys of Trujillo against swift, sharp-horned cows — sip coffee beneath the bronze statue of the village's most famous son, Francisco Pizarro, conqueror of Peru, and then stroll back to the stylish comforts of the former Convent of Santa Clara.

Like about 40 *paradores* located in castles and palaces and within other historic walls throughout Spain, the Parador of Trujillo offers guests the conveniences of a modern, first-class hotel — international direct-dial telephones, miniaturized refrigerators, up-to-date plumbing, heat in winter and air-conditioning in summer — within a dramatic, often splendidly furnished setting that echoes past centuries.

Guests step through a doorway in a heavy wall, cross a cobbled courtyard past the convent's chapel and enter a world of vaulted ceilings, cool stone corridors and massive stairways, colorful tiles and large, bright rooms, some with four-poster beds. The rooms surround the convent courtyard where orange and lemon trees grow.

The original occupants are re-

called in grace notes, such as paintings of members of various Spanish religious orders and in the small doors typical of a convent. The doors open at face level and are barred from the exterior with cross-axes of black grillwork.

New as it is, Trujillo's is in many ways typical of the *paradores* — the old Spanish name literally means "stopping place" — that travelers in Spain have acclaimed for more than half a century.

Widely perceived to have been founded in response to the waves of foreign travelers who came to Spain in the 1960s opening the age of mass tourism, the hotel network is actually almost 60 years old. King Alfonso XIII, grandfather of the present king, Juan Carlos I, chose the site of the first *parador* in the Gredos mountains west of Madrid in 1926 and inaugurated the Parador Nacional de Gredos two years later. It continues to operate and cater, especially to hunters.

"The main goal has always been to establish comfortable hotels to enable tourists to visit little-known areas of Spain where private enterprise has not built for fear of losing money," Ramón Yañez, director general of the *parador* system, said recently in his office in Madrid.

For all their prestige, he added, the *paradores* lost money every year until 1985 when they finally showed a profit.

The second aim of the *parador* system, he said, was to preserve historic buildings. Three more historic buildings, hotels that had been privately operated, are about to join the *parador* chain — the Hostal de los Reyes Católicos in Santiago de Compostela, the Muralla in Ceuta and the Hostal de San Marcos in León.

This preservation effort has made it possible for guests at the Parador of San Francisco in Granada, adjoining the splendors of the Alhambra, to walk in lovely patios where Queen Isabella walked in the 15th century. In Fuenterabía at the Parador El Emperador, a fortress with walls two and three meters thick atop a ridge overlooking France, only the details of the view over the Bidasosa River have changed since it was founded in the time of Sancho



Great hall in the Hostal de los Reyes Católicos, Santiago de Compostela.

Abarca, king of Navarre, in the 10th century.

The Parador of the Conde de Gondomar at Bayona, north of the Portuguese border on the Atlantic coast of Galicia, was built in the style of a Galician country manor house 20 years ago. Visitors, however, can walk back into history along the entire three kilometers (1.8 miles) of surrounding ramparts, with dazzling panoramas of crashing sea and calm bays. It was from lookouts here that the vessel Pinta was spotted on March 1, 1493, bringing the first word back to Europe of Columbus's discovery of America.

Where no historic buildings were available in areas that were deemed to need *paradores*, modern buildings were constructed, generally in architectural styles typical of their locations.

Many striking, modern *paradores* overlook the Mediterranean from Spain's eastern and southern coasts or beaches in the Canary Islands. Spectacular views of sparkling water, snow-covered mountains and deep gorges or ancient

fortress towers and keeps are almost a rule.

Food is a topic of intense interest in all of Spain's *paradores*.

The *parador* system originally sought to promote the rich and varied cooking of the regions of Spain and it still owns three establishments called *Hosterías* that provide only meals, no rooms, in Pedraza, Alcalá de Henares, and Cruz de Tejada in the Canary Islands.

Over the years, however, some cooks and administrators lost track of that commitment. A decade ago, guests in the dining rooms of certain *paradores* were dismayed by menus that featured nondescript "international cuisine" and excluded distinctively Spanish cuisine.

In the 1980s, however, regional cooking has triumphed in the *paradores*.

The long, barrel-vaulted dining room at Trujillo serves excellent Extremadura regional dishes, such as well-seasoned lamb and thick, tasty soups and stews that arrive sizzling in little clay pots.

In Bayona, in the Rías Bajas region of the Galician coast, a *caldos gallegos*, a traditional soup rich

with beans, broth and bits of potato and greens, is an appropriate opening to a dinner featuring fish that may have been caught just that morning below the *parador*'s ramparts. At Guadalupe, the roast baby goat is excellent; the most authentic paella is featured in Valencia; Manzanares, in Don Quixote's region of La Mancha, serves "pato manchego," a vegetable stew, and "shepherd's bread crumbs."

Each *parador* offers a three-course, fixed-price menu for just over \$10 as well as suggestions of *platos típicos*, regional dishes.

Rates for a double room average 7,000 pesetas. Reservations and other information may be obtained from: *Paradores of Spain, Velázquez 18, P.O. Box 50043, 28001, Madrid* (telephones: (1) 435 9700, 435 9744, 435 9868, 435 9814; telex: 44607 RRPPI). The *parador* network, whose official name is *Administración Turística Española*, has representatives in New York, Paris, Frankfurt, London and Buenos Aires.

## What Endures Is the Land's Friendliness



A Granada flower vendor.

(Continued From Page 8A)

the overbuilt southern coasts, where millions of tourists head lemming-like every summer, but rather the Castilian interior and the northern coasts — the Basque country, the Santander coast and Galicia, an echo of Ireland. And this quintessential Spain, Andalusia, with the fine cities of Seville and Granada.

It becomes almost pointless to start listing one's favorite places since there are so many. But to be provocative: Have you ever been in Ubeda, set amid the vast olive fields of Jaén province, or in Cuenca, with its houses dangling at the edge of a steep cliff, or in the medieval city of León, or in the maze-like walled town of Pedraza de la Sierra near Segovia, or in the spectacular Valle d'Aran in the Pyrenees?

I was lucky enough to get to know Spain during a period when, after a tormented century, the country came to peace with itself. The dictatorship collapsed and in its stead emerged a reconciliation between the winning and losing sides of the Spanish Civil War. The collective memory of this horrible trauma has persuaded most Spaniards that a certain political tolerance — not exactly a vibrant historical tradition — is necessary so that there will never be bloodied winners and losers again. Today the political symbols of this new order are a young king and an even younger Socialist prime minister.

We go back every Easter, somewhat unimaginatively, to the same villages on the island of Mallorca, where we now have a number of friends.

Every morning, from a bougainvillea-draped garden, I watch the sun rise over a massive rock cliff, sip a cup of coffee and muse over why I was so unclerly to have left this country at all. But I really haven't left it. I just go away occasionally. But having Spain is like having a good and reliable friend. And I know that we'll see each other again.

James M. Markham, the Bonn bureau chief of The New York Times, was the newspaper's bureau chief in Madrid from 1976 to 1982.



## Rush hour in Menorca.

Dusk is falling. In this small village on the island of Menorca, the moment when the sun slips down between the gentle hills signals the start of rush hour.

Some fishing boats are tied up in the small harbour which is the center of village life. Ten or twenty people come there for different reasons: to welcome the fishermen, to buy at low prices the world's freshest fish, or just to wander around.

The spectacle may also include the peaceful arrival of a yacht, returning to port after exploring the small neighboring islands.

It's not a strange coincidence if you're the only tourist.

It's normal. As normal as making friends in a few moments, and being invited to have a drink in a picturesque little fishing tavern.

And don't worry about the language. For your new friends, a smile and a tap on the shoulder are equal to the richest of vocabularies.

But best of all, Menorca's small fishing villages are only an example of what rush hour is like in a thousand villages in Spain.

Choose any of them and dive into that strange sensation which perhaps you thought was lost forever: peace and quiet.



Spain. Everything under the sun.



## Buena Cocina

# Madrid's Culinary Scene Simmers With New Tastes

By Victor de la Serna

**M**ADRID — The restaurant scene in Madrid had been almost immobile since the forties. It included the luxurious Jockey and Horcher plus a bevy of convivial *tascas*, the modest Madrid version of the French bistro. Then, a dozen years ago, things began to stir and have now reached the point where a new restaurant seems to open every day in the Spanish capital.

Today, Madrid offers a satisfying combination of traditional and *nueva cocina*, of trendy and mom-and-pop places. It is no longer a third-rate entry on the European culinary map.

The undisputed leader in a large field is Zalacain (Alvarez de Baena 4, phone 261 4840), a perennial candidate for a third Michelin star under chef Benjamin Urdain and owner Jesús Oyabide. It is luxurious and, by local standards, expensive (about \$50 per person). It offers such refined fare as a shellfish and grapefruit "sausage," a lukewarm salad of partridge and mushrooms in a truffle vinaigrette or a lobster and artichoke stew. Similar but less expensive dishes in a younger ambience are offered by Principe de Viana (Manuel de Falla 5, phone 259 1448), run by Iñaki Oyabide.

Horcher, founded in Berlin in 1904 and moved to Madrid in 1943 when Allied bombs were pouring on the German capital, remains an outstanding restaurant with an old-world atmosphere and stupendous Saxony china figurines placed around the diners (Alfonso XII 6, phone 222 0731). Marinated salmon, consommé don Victor, which is to beef bouillon what a Rolls is to other cars, and venison are eternal favorites, but a more modern crayfish and watercress salad or rabbit in pastry with pink peppercorns are also offered now.

The young and enterprising Ramón Ramírez offers attractive five-course, five-wine *nueva cocina* meals at his fashionable El Amparo (Puigcerdá 8, phone 431 6456), which specializes in modern cooking with a Basque accent. Also modern, with an emphasis on fish (its oyster and saffron soup is a gem), is Cabo Mayor (Juan Ramón Jiménez, 37, phone 250 8776).

Two of Madrid's best young chefs worked for years in New York, and the influence can be felt in Tomás Herranz's zucchini, shrimp and mushroom salad at El Cenador del Prado (Prado 4, phone 429 1561) and in Paco Díaz's small potatoes filled with smoked salmon at El Circo (Ortega y Gasset 29, phone 276 0144). A centuries-old tradition of bringing fresh saltwater fish to Madrid has spawned some of the best fish restaurants in Europe. O'Pazo (Reina Mercedes 20, phone 253 2333) is unsurpassed for such simple delicacies as steamed sea bass or a broiled turbot with a

drop of vinegar as the single condiment. At La Dorada (Orsen 64, phone 270 2004) the emphasis is on Andalusian-style deep-fried fish and sea bream or sea bass cooked in rock salt.

The *tascas* remain the heart and soul of old Madrid. Among the best are Casa Lucio (Cava Baja 35, phone 265 3252), always jam-packed with local celebrities and where roast lamb and fried hake are fine; Aroca (Plaza de los Carros 3, phone 265 1114), with its *langostinos* (delicate, pink-and-white striped shrimp), fried soles and chicken with garlic; La Fuencisla (San Mateo 4, phone 221 6186), with its delicious, tiny lamb chops; and De la Riva (Cochabamba 13, phone 250 7757) for clams marinated and roast veal brisket or baby lamb.

The *tascas* are the most genuine and original denizens of the Madrid restaurant world. They originated in the 19th century as simple taverns where heavy wine from La Mancha would be served straight out of the bulging goats' skins. Some of those establishments began serving simple meals, always in spartan surroundings, sometimes embellished by brightly colored, tiled walls. Fresh vegetables, deep-fried fish in olive oil and the roast baby lamb and sucking pig of Castile are the usual *tasca* staples together with — on specific days of the week — the *cocido*, Madrid's boiled dinner of chick peas, cabbage, meats and sausages.

In a city where noblemen and menial workers have always enjoyed an easy relationship, the *tascas* were and still are a favorite meeting point for *madrileños* of all sorts. Their owners like to cover the walls with photographs of local and foreign celebrities. It's corny but it isn't a mere publicity gimmick — those celebrities can easily be spotted sitting in the hard wooden chairs of Aroca, the oldest of the fine *tascas*, or Casa Lucio. There, the genial owner, Lucio Blázquez, caters with the same bonhomie to the old Madrid craftsmen and to such famous clients as the members of Spain's Socialist government.

**T**here are many Basque restaurants in Madrid. Guria (Huertas 12, phone 239 1636) offers perfect *angulas* (baby eels) and hake stew. For paella and other Valencian rice dishes, La Barraca (Reina 29, phone 232 7154) is on the upswing and quite reliable.

Good beefsteak, formerly a rarity in Spain, is no longer so odd. There is none better in Madrid than that, from cattle in the León mountains, served at El Buey (General Pardiñas 10, phone 431 4492). Another new development is the growing popularity of southwestern French specialties, often brought by Basque chefs. At El Faisán de Oro (Bolívia 11, phone 259 3076), Marisol Vicente does a com-



Tascas remain the heart and soul of old Madrid. Among them is Lucio Blázquez's Casa Lucio, where local celebrities dine on specialties such as roast lamb and fried hake.

mendable job with her foie gras and *confit* from Catalan, not French, ducks.

The area centered on Madrid's Plaza de Toros is one of generally drab, middle-class housing, definitely not a tourist attraction. Yet, some of the city's best food at moderate prices can be found in unassuming little restaurants in this area.

At Viridiana (Fundadores 23, phone 246 9040), Abraham García serves some of Spain's most imaginative cooking. His delicate style belies his origins as a young shepherd in the impoverished Toledo plains before he became an apprentice at a posh Madrid restaurant. Today, he skillfully renovates Spanish traditions with a blood-pudding crepe in a bell-pepper sauce or steamed turbot with fennel. His menu changes weekly, and his wines are unusual.

Two blocks away, Or-Dago (Sancho Dávila 15, phone 246 7185) is a popular representative of traditional Basque cooking. It is tiny, and reservations are very hard to get. Xabier

R. Urquiza, a former jai alai player, cooks in a cubicle and his wife and daughters tend the dining room. The house *txangurro* (dressed sea-spider) and *marmiteko* (fresh tuna and vegetable stew) are remarkable.

Galicia, another northern coastal region, is well represented by Casa d'a Trova (Virgen del Portillo 3, phone 404 6453), a lugubrious place with fresh shellfish, boiled fish with the Galician paprika-and-olive-oil sauce (turbot, hake) and the hearty *lacón con grelos*, a boiled dinner of pork, chorizo sausage, potatoes and turnip greens.

The usual foreign restaurants are not particularly worthwhile in Madrid. Chinese places are dreadful, the Italian ones offer boring stereotypes and the French have only recently begun improving.

Two good French cooks have moved to the Spanish capital — Patrick Buret to the Ritz Hotel (Plaza de la Lealtad 5, phone 221 2857) and Ange García to Lúculo (Génova 19,

phone 419 4029). The young Stéphane Guérin of La Gastroteca (Plaza de Chueca 8, phone 232 25 64) is quite promising — her filets of grain-fed chicken with a watercress and sorrel sauce and her bitter-chocolate marquise with a mocha sauce are worth a visit.

But it is the representatives of exotic cuisines, not always available in other European cities, that set Madrid apart in the field of ethnic cooking. The Caribbean, North Africa and the Middle East are well represented here.

Al-Moumia (Recoletos 5, phone 275 0173) may rank with the best Moroccan restaurants anywhere. Couscous, in its various versions, is delicate and light, and *méchoui* (roast lamb, served only for six or more persons) is succulent. Honey-and-almond based pastries are homemade.

An equally reliable place is Sayat Nova (Costa Rica 13, phone 250 8755), which is Armenian with Lebanese overtones. The stuffed vine leaves and various kebabs are

excellent, and *fajide Aleppo* is a succulent dish lamb morsels with a yogurt and tomato sauce. Good coffee.

One flight of creaky stairs up at Claudio Coello 41 (phone 431 4976) is the Centro Cubano, where all the classics from the banana daiquiri to the *ropa vieja* (shredded beef with black beans and plantains) are reliably prepared. The Cuban version of the *tamale* is also interesting.

For an unusual East European treat, the place is El Viejo-Uno (Ribera del Manzanares 123, phone 241 0819), a modest establishment on the faraway banks of the Manzanares River, where Alicia Kucharska demonstrates daily how tasty Spanish game and fowl can be when cooked with the recipes of her native Poland.

Victor de la Serna, editor of Spanish Trends, a monthly report on Spain published in Madrid, writes regularly about food.

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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19, 1986

ECONOMIC SCENE

Stockman's Look Back: Did  
'Revolution' Actually Fail?

By LEONARD SILK  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The main issue posed by David A. Stockman's new book, "The Triumph of Politics: Why the Reagan Revolution Failed," is whether the revolution has actually failed. The answer depends on the criteria one uses.

Mr. Stockman's primary goal was to launch "a frontal assault on the American welfare state" and to achieve "a more, and stiffer, creature, which offered evened public justice, but no more."

He now says he and his "supply-side compatriots" caused Reagan to stumble into the wrong camp.

Second criterion of the success or failure of Mr. Reagan's economic revolution, and the theory that underlay it, has been the budget deficit, which he pledged in the 1980 campaign to eliminate by 1993.

However, Mr. Reagan's economic champions would maintain that the budget deficit is relatively unimportant compared with performance of the American economy, and here they give high marks for spurring growth.

What are the facts? The data on gross national product, the value of goods and services, stated in constant 1982 prices, show that the economy grew annually by an average of 2.3 percent from 1981 through 1985, nearly one-third below the long-term national average.

Mr. Reagan's champions say his record would have looked as strong had it not been for the 1981-82 recession. For this they blame the Federal Reserve Board and its chairman, Paul A. Volcker, for tightening money too much and driving interest rates too high.

If, on balance, the Reagan program has been a success — and a stock market at this point is certainly scoring it that way — it

Currency Rates

Currency	Rate
Australian dollar	1.3510
Belgian franc	36.3600
British pound	1.6450
Canadian dollar	0.7510
Deutsche mark	2.3630
French franc	6.5500
Italian lira	1,376.00
Japanese yen	163.20
Netherlands guilder	2.2030
Spanish peseta	166.64
Swiss franc	1.4800
West German mark	2.3630

Interest Rates

Instrument	Rate
3-month T-bill	7.125%
6-month T-bill	7.125%
1-year T-bill	7.125%
3-month Treasury note	7.125%
6-month Treasury note	7.125%
1-year Treasury note	7.125%

Key Money Rates April 18

Instrument	Rate
3-month T-bill	7.125%
6-month T-bill	7.125%
1-year T-bill	7.125%
3-month Treasury note	7.125%
6-month Treasury note	7.125%
1-year Treasury note	7.125%

Asian Dollar Deposits April 18

Instrument	Rate
3-month T-bill	7.125%
6-month T-bill	7.125%
1-year T-bill	7.125%
3-month Treasury note	7.125%
6-month Treasury note	7.125%
1-year Treasury note	7.125%

U.S. Money Market Funds April 18

Fund	Assets
First Investors Fund	\$1.1 billion
Investment Company of America	\$1.1 billion
Putnam Fund for Growth	\$1.1 billion

Gold

Instrument	Rate
3-month T-bill	7.125%
6-month T-bill	7.125%
1-year T-bill	7.125%
3-month Treasury note	7.125%
6-month Treasury note	7.125%
1-year Treasury note	7.125%

Banks  
In U.K.  
Cut Rate

Lending Base  
Now at 10.5%

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
LONDON — Britain's major banks cut their base lending rates Friday by one-half point, from 11 percent to 10.5 percent.

Dealers said the reduction by Lloyds Bank PLC, Midland Bank PLC, National Westminster Bank PLC and Barclays Bank PLC was expected, and bankers predicted that a further cut of half a point would be announced next week.

It was the third cut in base rates since the government's budget was announced on March 18. Friday's cut followed a steep drop in money-market rates as the British pound strengthened toward \$1.53 on currency markets.

British interest rates still remain higher than those of other major nations, so the authorities appeared relaxed about the effect of a further cut on sterling in the foreign-exchange market.

"We welcome the cut in interest rates, which will reduce the borrowing cost of industry and commerce by £125 million (\$187.5 million) a year," Sir James Cresswell, president of the Confederation of British Industry, said.

"If we are to be fully competitive, it is important to get rates down still further. Only then will we be able to win the new business in world markets, which is so badly needed to create jobs and reduce unemployment," he said.

Meanwhile, Japan's finance minister, Noboru Takeshita, predicted Friday that a cut in the U.S. discount rate is imminent and said that Japan would take quick action to follow suit.

"We have to do things quickly," Mr. Takeshita said at a news conference, referring to anticipated cuts by the United States and Japan in their benchmark loan rates.

If the United States decides on a cut Friday, Japan will follow suit on Saturday, he said.

Mr. Takeshita said Washington was expected to take action despite a Commerce Department report Thursday that the U.S. economy grew more than had been expected in the first quarter of this year.

The Bank of Japan has lowered the discount rate twice this year, by half-point increments on Jan. 30 and March 7. The rate is now at 4 percent.

The Federal Reserve Board last cut its discount rate on March 7, by a half point, to 7 percent.

Japan would want to move quickly after a U.S. cut, because of concern that a delay could further weaken the dollar against the yen, economists say.

(UPI/AP)

IBM Ushers in Era of the Megabit  
But Few Expect Japanese Chip Makers to Dawdle

By David E. Sanger  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — After years of development battles, teams of scientists and engineers at IBM and other American companies are beginning to produce the megabit chip — a computer memory chip capable of storing one million bits of information — has begun.

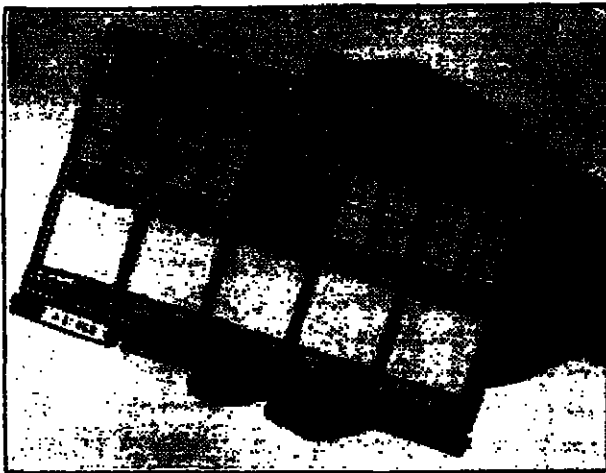
International Business Machines Corp. became on Thursday the first computer maker to announce that it was using a megabit chip, the next generation for the semiconductor industry, in a commercial product.

In relying on the megabit chip in its Model 3090 mainframe computers, IBM is packing more and more data into less and less space. Its goal is to trim further the cost of its largest computer system.

For the American electronics industry, which has virtually lost the memory market to low-cost Japanese competitors, it was a rare, if fleeting, moment of glory.

"This is a signal of our semiconductor-technology leadership," said Jack D. Kuehler, the IBM senior vice president in charge of manufacturing operations. And the chip itself, he added, comes not from a fabrication laboratory in a Tokyo suburb, but from IBM's own semiconductor operations in Essex Junction, Vermont.

But industry analysts say the victory may be more symbolic than substantive. Dozens of



Small squares on this IBM circuit card are megachips.

American manufacturers have fled the commodity memory-chip business, unable to match Japan's remarkable manufacturing efficiencies and ever-lower prices.

By most estimates, Japanese makers have seized 85 percent of the market for the current generation of chips: 256K DRAMs (for dynamic random access memory), capable of storing about 256,000 bits of information.

And there is no evidence that they will do much worse in the megabit era. Already, Fujitsu Ltd., Hitachi Ltd., Mitsubishi Corp., NEC Corp. and Toshiba Corp. have begun producing samples of their megabit entries,

and full-scale production is expected anytime.

Unlike IBM, those Japanese manufacturers market their chips to outside customers, virtually assuring a lion's share of what analysts say will be a \$2.5-billion business within two years.

But Mr. Kuehler would not rule out the possibility that IBM might eventually sell its chip to outsiders. "We're always mulling it," he said.

Among American companies, only Texas Instruments Inc. and American Telephone & Telegraph Co. seem poised to enter the megabit market.

"It's a nice first," Richard A. Shaffer, editor of the Technology Computer Letter, which follows the megabit market, said.

Guinness Wins Battle for Distillers

By Terry Trucco  
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — The £2.7-billion (\$4.1-billion) takeover battle for Distillers Co. PLC, makers of Guinness Scotch whisky and Gordon's gin, ended Friday in victory for Guinness PLC, the diversified brewing company, and defeat for the Argill Group, the supermarket chain.

In a midday statement, Guinness said its offer had been accepted by 50.74 percent of Distillers' shareholders. Soon after, Argill's chairman, James Gulliver, architect of the rival bid, acknowledged defeat and agreed to sell the group's 14.4 percent stake in Distillers, which gave Guinness a clear majority.

Mr. Gulliver said Argill agreed to bow out "to avoid a damaging stalemate." The U.K. Takeover Panel had set 3 P.M. Friday as a final deadline for the two offers. Had a stalemate occurred, neither company could bid for Distillers for 12 months.

Analysts said that as early as Wednesday Guinness appeared to have a majority, with 32 percent of the shares to Argill's 18 percent.

The merged company will create a diversified beverage empire with a pre-tax profit of over \$400 million on sales of £3 billion, analysts said. Coincidentally, another hard-fought £2.7-billion takeover officially ended Friday when Hanson Trust PLC, the industrial conglomerate, said it had acquired a more than 64-percent stake in Imperial Group PLC, the cigarette, food and beer giant.

The Imperial board, which had previously opposed Hanson's takeover, said earlier this week it would recommend the bid following the failure of a preferred offer by United Biscuits (Holdings) PLC.

The battle for Distillers, like that for Imperial, was a bitter struggle that may alter the style of British corporate takeovers.

It was the first instance in Britain in which a relatively small company proved it could wage a takeover campaign for a large firm, a pattern analysts expect to be repeated.

The fight began last fall, when Argill launched a hostile bid for Distillers, claiming the whiskey giant needed new management. Distillers rebuffed the bid, but when it became clear that Argill would eventually win, the whiskey makers recruited Guinness as a friendly "white knight" savior in January.

Friday's verdict was bad news for Argill, which incurred costs of between £25 million and £35 million during the fight, analysts said. Argill's estimated profit for the year is \$64 million. Its share price dropped Friday to 341 pence, down 17 pence, and analysts said they could drop still lower.

But the battle tarnished Argill's image, despite the loss, analysts said.

The merged firm, in turn, must try to gain a greater share in a market that is at best static and at worst declining. Distillers spent heavily to reject Argill's bid and may face a period of correction, analysts said.

Distiller's share price closed Friday at 688 pence, up 5 pence, while Guinness finished at 320 pence, down 16 pence.

Participants in the meeting say Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, the two most powerful members, have stood back and allowed other members to bicker over familiar disputes.

Both countries have rejected as unworkable calls by some members for a deep production cut aimed at reversing the 50-percent drop in prices over the past five months.

Without their strong support, OPEC is unable to reach any meaningful accord. The basic problem remains that each producer is waiting for another to cut back.

Algeria, Iran and Libya want the Saudis and Kuwaitis to make big cuts. Those countries, in turn, demand reductions from Norway and Britain, major producers outside of OPEC.

Amid the general despair, an OPEC minister joking with reporters Friday about conflicting stories in the press. "You are a quarrelsome group," he said, relishing a chance to turn the tables.

"Look who's talking," retorted an Arab journalist.

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OECD Supports  
'Early' Launch  
Of GATT Talks

By Axel Krause  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The 24-member Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, amid considerable controversy, agreed Friday to support the "early launching" of a new, comprehensive round of multilateral trade negotiations.

However, OECD finance and trade ministers, at the conclusion of their two-day annual meeting in Paris, stopped short of endorsing a strong U.S. plea that would have committed them to a September date.

At a news conference, Malcolm Baldrige, the U.S. commerce secretary, said the OECD's commitment was nevertheless "the strongest support we have ever seen."

The OECD's final communiqué also supported the inclusion in the negotiations of key issues sought by the Reagan administration, such as trade in services, patents and copyrights and foreign direct investments.

The negotiations, which would be the seventh such round since the end of World War II, would be organized by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the international trade body whose members include 90 industrialized and developing countries.

The launching of a new GATT round in 1986 has been a top U.S. priority. Preparations for the talks have been under way in Geneva since November, but no commitment has been made on when the negotiations should begin.

Most GATT members involved in the preparations have "a working understanding," as one OECD delegate put it, that the new round would begin at a one-week GATT ministerial meeting scheduled to be held in Punta del Este, Uruguay, beginning Sept. 15. Clayton K. Yeutter, the U.S. trade representative, urged OECD ministers to incorporate into the communiqué "a vigorous, unequivocal" endorsement for starting the talks in September.

Referring to the date, Michel Noir, France's new trade minister, said in an interview: "We need to be prudent and not create the impression here that we are forcing something on other partners, who will also participate in the round."

He was referring mainly to developing countries that are not OECD members.

A group of developing countries, headed by Brazil and India, has challenged some agenda items, such as inclusion of services in trade. They have argued that industrialized countries such as the United States have not fulfilled the



Clayton K. Yeutter

promise of past trade rounds to roll back barriers to Third-World products, particularly textiles.

Mr. Noir and other EC trade officials, however, endorsed the language in the final communiqué calling for an "early launching."

But Mr. Noir said he wanted the date to be discussed when trade ministers from 20 major industrialized and developing countries meet in Seoul at the end of May.

Jean-Claude Paye, OECD secretary-general, told reporters it was "considered common wisdom" that the round would begin in September, adding "so there was no need to restate it" in the communiqué.

Major disagreements also surfaced regarding how agriculture should be handled in the GATT negotiations, and these were not resolved.

Meanwhile, U.S. and EC officials were scheduled to meet Saturday in Paris to begin separate talks aimed at resolving a major farm dispute triggered by the entry of Spain and Portugal into the EC. Officials from both sides said "framework" could be found to settle the dispute, which the U.S. Treasury secretary, James A. Baker 3d, said Thursday could erupt into "open warfare."

In other issues at the two-day meeting, intense disagreements, primarily among the United States and the European Community and Japan, characterized the discussions over establishing greater openness in the use of so-called mixed credits in export financing.

Mr. Baldrige said that Japan had "even refused to discuss" key aspects of proposals to reform the mixed-credit system, which blend foreign aid and commercial export financing. He described the outcome of the discussions with Japan and the EC as "disappointing."

U.K. Prices Up  
0.1% in March

Agence France-Press  
LONDON — Consumer prices in Britain edged up just 0.1 percent in March, bringing yearly inflation to 4.2 percent compared with 5.1 percent in February and 6.1 percent in March 1985, the government reported Friday.

The Retail Price Index, base 1974, was set at 381.6 in March after 381.1 in February. The 4.2-percent inflation rate in March was the lowest since July 1983. Prices had risen 0.4 percent in February and 0.9 percent in March 1985.

Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, had predicted earlier this week that falling oil prices and interest rates would push the annual inflation rate down to about 3.5 percent in a month or two, the lowest rate since March 1968.

Amid the general despair, an OPEC minister joking with reporters Friday about conflicting stories in the press. "You are a quarrelsome group," he said, relishing a chance to turn the tables.

"Look who's talking," retorted an Arab journalist.

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## BUSINESS PROFILE / C.J. van der Klugt to Take Over as President

## Changing of the Guard at Philips

By Axel Krause

**EINDHOVEN, Netherlands** — Forty-six years ago, C.J. van der Klugt was thoroughly enjoying his job — trading in chemical products for a small Dutch firm — when he was approached by NV Philips, the electronics giant. Realizing that what he wanted most in "career" was "smelling gunpowder," Mr. van der Klugt almost went to the job offer. "I did not want to become a number in a company," he said.

But the idea of continuing an international career, Mr. van der Klugt accepted a job in the engineering department. He has worked for Philips ever since.

Next Tuesday in Eindhoven's Streekluis, with several thousand shareholders, friends and colleagues expected to attend, Mr. van der Klugt will take over as the 11th president and chairman of management board of Philips.

Also will become the third president not related to the Philips family, which founded the company in 1894.

"I am not a patient man," Mr. van der Klugt said last week. "We have a long way to go in developing Philips. The company must grow a lot more than it has."

Mr. van der Klugt, 61, is virtually unknown outside Philips, and analysts believe he may suffer in comparison with his predecessor.

The charismatic, publicity-liked Mr. Dekker has headed the company since 1982, and is expected to become an active chairman of the supervisory board once Mr. van der Klugt takes over. Mr. Dekker, who will turn 62 on Saturday, also assumes his new functions Tuesday.

"But let there be no misunderstandings," Mr. Dekker said in a separate interview. "He will be running the company. And I will concentrate on creating the broad conditions under which Philips develops worldwide."

Both men have remained friends since they met in 1956, and pursued their careers outside Eindhoven: Mr. Dekker in Asia and Britain, and Mr. van der Klugt in Latin America, notably Brazil.

Although both men stress they will work closely from nearby offices in headquarters here, financial analysts, company executives and union leaders have been speculating about the shifts since they were announced about a year ago. Mr. van der Klugt has declined to make public statements about his intentions until after April 22.

"We are all waiting to see what the changing of the guard will mean," commented John B. Abbinck, who has been a longtime Philips analyst for Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, the New York-based investment firm.

Mr. Abbinck, like most analysts, doubts major changes are possible in the company, which still generates well over half its sales from consumer goods, such as color television sets and refrigerators, and from advanced electronics products, such as mobile radios. "It is not a growth industry," he said.

"Even if 1986, as expected, is a better year for Philips, I also get the impression that Mr. van der Klugt won't change directions at Philips very much," added Fred Vergunst, who follows Philips for Pearson Halding & Pierson, a leading Amsterdam banking firm.

But then few outsiders really know who he is, including people here in Holland.

A New York banker, after briefly meeting Mr. van der Klugt last autumn, said that he radiated "imperial vagueness." No characterization could be further off the mark.

If anything, Mr. van der Klugt has a tense, volatile and somewhat aggressive style. He said he has always relished "being in the thick of the fight," particularly for markets in consumer electronics and

appliances, key sectors he has directed since joining the board eight years ago. "He has always kept a trader's mentality," said a Philips executive.

FEM, a leading Dutch financial magazine, described him in a recent profile as a "street fighter," and "far more emotional than the kind who does not hide his joy or anger."

Many of his colleagues in Eindhoven say that Latin America left visible traces on his personality and management style, particularly Brazil, even though it has been eight years since he left his last overseas job, as general manager of Philips in Brazil. Mr. van der Klugt is fluent in Portuguese and Spanish, as well as Italian, French, German and English.

Mr. van der Klugt fondly recalls joining the regional bureau of Latin America at Eindhoven in 1956, and four years later being assigned as a management assistant to the Philips organization in Chile.

Three years later, he had become manager of the company's operations in Uruguay. "I loved those years as a manager," being my own boss at the age of 35," he said, adding: "That is the way we want young managers in Philips to develop today — growing their own timber."

In 1978, assigned to the board and settled into Eindhoven life.

**"I am not a patient man. We have a long way to go in developing Philips. The company must grow a lot more than it has."**

— C.J. van der Klugt



C.J. van der Klugt

"He is very skilled as a trading man, a very marketing-oriented executive," said Mr. Dekker, who, like Mr. van der Klugt, is a self-made man, and lacks a university education.

As a teen-ager, he did study accounting during the war at a college in the town of Tilburg, east of Eindhoven. He took the trading job shortly before joining Philips in 1950. Does a university degree matter for young people entering business today?

In today's more complex world, "theoretical baggage" is probably indispensable for getting ahead, and Philips is no exception, Mr. van der Klugt said. "It enables you to get through faster."

Some observers believe not only that the new Philips head will make his mark soon, but that he will become as well-known as Mr. Dekker.

"Who, aside from those inside the company and his school chums, ever heard of Dekker five years ago?" commented Tom Brouwers, the editor of Eindhoven's Dagblad,

the town's leading newspaper. "Today, people stop him in the street to talk."

Mr. van der Klugt, an avid reader, has recently been immersed in the history of the Netherlands' world expansion from the 17th century, and he relishes asking visitors tricky questions.

"When Admiral Perry of the United States signed his first agreement with the Japanese in the 19th century, what was the language they used?" he asked an American visitor recently.

"It was Dutch," Mr. van der Klugt said, noting that in 1639, the Japanese expelled most of the foreign community, with the notable exception of the Dutch. They settled on an island in the Bay of Nagasaki, keeping their culture alive, and thus Dutch was the only foreign language available to the Japanese when Perry arrived three centuries later.

"As a Philips man, I keep a sense of our history around the world," he said.

## CURRENCY MARKETS

## Interest-Rate Fears Pressure Dollar

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**LONDON** — The dollar lost more ground Friday, particularly against the yen, undermined by expectations of reductions in U.S. interest rates.

Dealers said the dollar continued to be weighed down by speculation that the U.S. Federal Reserve Board was about to cut its discount rate, a move that would make the dollar less attractive to investors.

In late trading in New York, the dollar was at 172.45 yen, a drop from 175.80 at Thursday's close, despite reports that the Bank of Japan had intervened overnight to support the dollar.

The dollar was at 2.2040 Deutsche marks, down from 2.2275; at 7.0325 French francs, down from 7.1000, and at 1.8450 Swiss francs, down from 1.8570.

The British pound firmed slightly to \$1.5230, compared with \$1.5200 at Thursday's close.

In volatile trading in London on Friday, the dollar came under sell-

## London Dollar Rates

Currency	Fri.	Thu.
Deutsche mark	2.2040	2.2275
French franc	7.0325	7.1000
Japanese yen	172.45	175.80
Swiss franc	1.8450	1.8570
British pound	1.5230	1.5200

Source: Reuters

ing pressure, particularly against the yen. It fell below 174 yen before rallying slightly to finish at 174.175, down from 175.575 at Thursday's close.

In Tokyo, where the trading day ends as Europe's begins, the dollar closed at 175.75 yen, down from 176.35 yen. On Thursday, the Bank of Japan bought dollars aggressively to try to stem the dollar's slide.

Against the Deutsche mark, the dollar closed in London at 2.2200, down from 2.2250. The dollar fell by more than eight pfennigs against the mark during the week.

The British pound lost a little ground against the dollar, closing

in London at \$1.5188, compared with \$1.5230 on Thursday.

Four major British banks cut their base lending rates by half a percentage point, to 10.5 percent. Dealers said the pound was likely to steady at these levels, supported by expectations of U.S. and Japanese discount-rate cuts.

Speculation about a cut soon by the Fed in the discount rate was fueled by comments from Japan's finance minister, Noboru Takeishi. He predicted Friday that a U.S. cut would come soon and said Japan would follow rapidly.

If the United States decided on a cut Friday, Japan would follow on Saturday, he said.

In earlier trading in Europe, the dollar was fixed at 2.2240 DM in Frankfurt, down from Thursday's fixing at 2.2356, and at 7.0960 French francs in Paris, down from 7.1220.

It closed higher in Zurich, at 1.8615 Swiss francs, compared with 1.8595 Thursday. (Reuters, IBT)

## THE EUROMARKETS

## Hectic Week Ends on Relatively Quiet Note

By Christopher Pizzey

Reuters

**LONDON** — The secondary Eurobond market ended a hectic week on a relatively subdued note Friday as traders awaited an expected 1/2-percentage-point cut in the U.S. discount rate, dealers said.

However, activity in the primary market remained high as borrowers continued to take advantage of some of the lowest terms that have been available for over a decade.

In the week, dollar-straight debt totaling more than a redeemable \$4.5 billion was launched, while other issues, converted into U.S. dollars, came to over \$3 billion.

New-issue activity Friday tended to center on the dollar-straight and European-currency-unit sectors, dealers said. Three \$100-million zero-coupon issues emerged during the afternoon in quick succession with IKB Finance, Fiat Finance & Trade and Bank of Tokyo (Chapao) issuing five-year bonds

priced at 71.683, 71.85 and 71.625 respectively.

Algemeene Bank Nederland NV issued a \$100-million equity-warrant bond that pays 3 1/2 percent over 10 years and was priced at par. Each \$1,000 bond has six warrants.

## M-1 Rises \$5.4 Billion For Week, Fed Reports

United Press International

**NEW YORK** — M-1, the basic measure of the U.S. money supply, rose \$5.4 billion in the latest week, the Federal Reserve Board has reported.

M-1, comprising money in circulation, checking accounts and traveler's checks, rose to a seasonally adjusted average of \$645.7 billion in the week ended April 7 from a revised \$640.3 billion the previous week, the Fed said Thursday.

Each one of which entitles the investor to buy one of the bank's shares at 600 guilders, compared with Thursday's close of 584 guilders.

Petro-Canada issued a \$200-million, 10-year bond paying 7 1/2 percent and priced at 100 1/4. The lead manager was Credit Suisse First Boston Ltd., who quoted the issue at a discount of 1 13/16 compared with the total fees of 2 percent.

Export Development Corp. of Canada issued a 100-million-ECU bond paying 6 1/2 percent over 10 years and priced at par. Banque Paribas Capital Markets led this, and also launched on behalf of its parent, Banque Paribas, a \$100-million straight.

Dealers speculated that the two issues, which have the same maturity date, were related.

In the secondary markets, dollar-straight issues ended little changed on the day.

## Friday's OTC Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 3 a.m. New York time  
Via The Associated Press

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## SPORTS

Lakers Break a Record,  
and Spurs; Celts, Hawks,  
Pistons Also Win Easily

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — The Los Angeles Lakers opened their championship Thursday with a nearly perfect offense. Lakers set a playoff record of 16 goals on 13 shots in the first half of the game of the best-of-five series.

hope the commissioner will cancel the next game because of this," said the Lakers' coach, Pat Riley. "To use the word 'mission' is a bit over the top. We were just good and we were just good."

Two other series opened the night. The Boston Celtics won easily, in a game held at the Boston Garden. The Celtics beat the Chicago Bulls, 107-91.

The Sacramento Kings, 107-91, defeated the Atlanta Hawks in the first half of the game. The Kings won 140-107.

On Thursday night, the Washington Wizards were to play the 76ers in Philadelphia. The Utah Jazz were to play the Mavericks in Dallas. The New York Knicks were to play the Philadelphia 76ers in Philadelphia. The Portland Trail Blazers were to play the Los Angeles Lakers in Los Angeles.

Scott led the Lakers' scoring with 24 points on 12-for-19 shooting. James Worthy was 7-for-18 from the field and 4-for-6 from the free-throw line. Magic Johnson was 5-for-6 from the field and 4-for-4 from the free-throw line.

Lakers' overall percentage of 63.3 set by Milwaukee in the first half of the game. The Lakers were 63.3 percent accurate in the second quarter, had four in the first half and 18 for the game.

They whipped us all year long, and they did it tonight," said Frazier. "But you rebound balls that are going right at the net."

Los Angeles led by 33-23 after the first quarter. By 67-45 at halftime, they were out of sight at 97-76 after the second quarter.

Several of the Lakers were in the game, complaining about Boston's 67-15 regular-season record had gotten too much. "It was virtually ignored," said Frazier.

According to Frazier, the Lakers were not trying to prove anything. "This was not a message," he said.

Michael Jordan of the Bulls drove around Kevin McHale score two of his 49 points, but the Celtics won, 123-104.

## NBA PLAYOFFS

to the Celtics," he said. "In fact, I like for us to be the underdogs."

Celtics 123, Bulls 104: Boston won its 32nd consecutive game at home as four players scored 25 or more points to defeat Michael Jordan's team 123-104.

The Bulls, with Jordan scoring 49 points in the first half, were ahead by as many as 12 in the second quarter before the Celtics rallied to lead by 61-59 at halftime.

Dennis Johnson, who was guarding Jordan for most of the game, missed his first six shots but scored 16 of his 26 points in the third quarter. He made seven consecutive shots as the Celtics pulled away to an 84-71 advantage and led by at least eight points the rest of the way.

Jordan's 49 points matched his NBA high and broke the team playoff record of 41 set by Flynn Robinson in 1968.

"I guess I could say I'm lucky," Johnson said. "He could go out and hit 52 the next time."

While Johnson got hot from the outside after a cold start, the Celtics' front line was impressive all game. Larry Bird was 9-for-13 from the field and scored 20 points. Kevin McHale was 10-for-11 for 27 points and center Robert Parish scored 23.

Orlando Woolridge had 25 points for the Bulls. Hawks 140, Pistons 122: Atlanta trailed by 12 in the first half but won a big second-quarter turnaround led to victory.

They outscored the Pistons, 41-27, in that period to turn a 34-30 deficit into a 71-61 halftime lead. Jon Koncak, who for the game was 4-for-4 from the field and 11-for-11 from the free-throw line, scored 10 of his 19 points in the quarter and the other 7-foot 2-inch center, Kevin Willis, got 14 of his 22.

Dominique Wilkins led Atlanta with 28 points and 5-7 reserve Spud Webb added 18. Bill Laimbeer led Detroit with 26 and Isiah Thomas had 20.

Rockets 107, Kings 87: Alcorn Ojajuwon scored 29 points, 10 in the first quarter, as Houston took command against Sacramento. Ojajuwon, who also had 15 rebounds and four blocked shots, dunked the first basket of the game and scored six of his team's first seven points, giving the Rockets a lead they never lost.

Rodney McCray scored 18 for the Rockets and Ralph Sampson had 15 plus 12 rebounds. Reggie Miller led the Kings with 18 points.



Don Maloney separated the Capitals' Greg Smith from the puck, and the Rangers won their first overtime game since January 1985; the Capitals were unbeaten in their last 25.

Spurred Phil Niekro Gets Revenge  
By Making Yanks Knuckle Under

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CLEVELAND — Who was it that said Phil Niekro, 47, could not pitch in the major leagues any longer? Why, the New York Yankees.

But in case the Yankees thought that the 22 games Niekro won for them the previous two seasons were not proof, the knuckleballer presented more evidence Thursday night.

Having been exiled through the waiver system to baseball's wasteland, Niekro dazzled and embarrassed the Yankees with pitches that fluttered and floated, allowing three hits and no runs in seven innings as the Cleveland Indians held on to win, 4-4.

"It was my opinion that I was over the hill," said Niekro, adding that the Yankees "underestimated my ability and my drive behind my ability."

The Yankees scored all their runs in the ninth inning against Ernie Camacho, who had relieved Niekro with one on and none out in the eighth. The Yankees had runners at first and third with only one out in the ninth when Scott Bailes relieved Camacho and threw two balls to Don Mattingly. Mattingly then hit a wicked, low line drive to first. It was speared by Pat Tabler, who fell onto the base for a game-ending double play.

The game also presented Ed Whitson for the first time in his new role as the Yankees' road pitcher. He worked in relief and gave up the hit that ensured Niekro's first victory since Oct. 6 in Toronto, when he won for the 300th time in his 21-year major league career and became the oldest man to pitch a shutout.

Against the Yankees, he pitched out of a two-out, bases-loaded dilemma in the first inning, retired 14 batters in a row and did not allow a hit between doubles by Dave Winfield in the first and Mike Pagliaro in the seventh. He left in the eighth after giving up a leadoff single to Bobby Meacham and throwing two balls to Ricky Henderson.

"That was my decision," Niekro said.

## BASEBALL ROUNDUP

Hawkins gave Leonard nine runs batted in nine games.

Mike Krukow pitched a five-hitter for the Giants as the Padres fell one short of tying the record, of 11, for consecutive one-run games. The Los Angeles Dodgers had a shot at equaling the mark Friday night in Atlanta.

Cubs 7, Expos 6: In Montreal, Chicago reliever Lee Smith made up for two losses by allowing only one hit in three innings and became the winner when Shawn Dunston homered in the 13th inning off the Expos' best reliever, Jeff Reardon.

The Cubs won for the second time in seven games, after blowing a 6-1 lead. They were to open at home Friday. (NYT, AP, UP)

Padres' Fans  
Have No Beef

The Associated Press

SAN DIEGO — When the Arby's fast-food chain made a deal with the San Diego Padres to give away a free roast beef sandwich to every person attending a game the home team won by one run, it seemed like a harmless promotion.

But Arby's did not count on the Padres setting a major league record for consecutive one-run games at the beginning of the season. Of their first 10 games, six were at home. The Padres won five.

If all the ticket stubs from those five games are taken to an Arby's restaurant, within seven days of the game for which the ticket was issued, Arby's will have to serve up 156,740 free roast beef sandwiches. By Thursday, more than 10 percent of the stubs had been exchanged.

"We didn't know what we were getting into," said Dave Miller, an official with KTM West, Arby's parent company.

Rangers Beat Caps in Overtime;  
Whalers' Liut Stops Canadiens

By Robert Facher

Washington Post Service

LANDOVER, Maryland — The law of averages caught up with the Washington Capitals on Thursday night as the New York Rangers came away with both an emotional victory and the home-ice advantage in the Patrick Division final series of the National Hockey League playoffs.

Brian MacLellan blocked a shot and wound up putting the puck between the legs of goaltender Pete Peeters after a minute 16 seconds of sudden-death overtime to give the Rangers a 4-3 victory.

In Montreal, Mike Liut continued his excellent goaltending for Hartford and the Whalers surprised the Canadiens, 4-1, when Stewart Gavin got two goals and an assist in the opening game of that best-of-seven series. The Associated Press reported. In Friday night's Campbell Conference opener, the Toronto Maple Leafs were to play the Blues in St. Louis, and the Calgary Flames were to take on the defending Stanley Cup champion Oilers in Edmonton, Alberta.

MacLellan, who had scored New York's first goal, broke for the net after blocking a shot by Greg Smith. Tomasz Sandstrom was able to reach the puck and pass it to MacLellan for the score.

"You don't have time to think in a situation like that," said MacLellan. "It was a quick-decision play. I was going between his legs as soon as I got the puck. I'm happy to contribute. I've been struggling."

It was a remarkable comeback by the Rangers, who trailed by 3-1 in the second period, closed the gap on a short-handed goal by Mark Osborne and pulled even on Mike Ridley's goal midway through the third period.

The Rangers had gone 21 games without an overtime victory, their last success coming on Jan. 6, 1985. The Capitals, on the other hand, had been unbeaten in 25 overtime games since losing to the New York Islanders in the second game of the division final in 1984.

Before Thursday night's fold up, the Capitals had a 41-2-4 record this season in games that they led after the second period. One of the ties came at Capital Centre 12 days ago, when the Rangers scored twice in the last two minutes to make it 4-4 and clinch a playoff berth.

This time the Capitals jumped on the Rangers early, trying to take advantage of five days' rest against a team that had eliminated the Flyers in a tough fifth game on Tuesday.

Goals by Dave Christian and Bob Gould gave Washington a 2-1 lead, which probably was not commensurate with the Capitals' 13-7 edge in shots and overall domination of play.

MacLellan tied it at 11:48 on his first career playoff goal, but he lasted less than a minute. Gaetan Duchesne's pass sprung Gould down the left wing, on a two-on-one with Christian against Larry Melynk. Gould faked a pass and instead lifted the puck high on the short side of goalie John Vanbiesbrouck.

Vanbiesbrouck made several good stops. He blocked a shot by John Barrett while Mike Garmer was sprawled over him and he stopped Gould after the winger had faked Patrick out of his path.

But Alan Haworth gave the Capitals a 3-1 advantage at 6:39 with his ninth playoff goal, a shot that went in off Vanbiesbrouck's arm, and the Capitals had a chance to break the game open in the second period. Bob Osborne's tap-in enabled the Rangers to reach the intermission trailing by only 3-2.

That was the Rangers' third shorthanded goal of the playoffs, following two in their opening 6-2 victory in Philadelphia. The Capitals had given up only six during the entire season.

Said MacLellan: "The second goal of ours turned the game around. It was 3-1 and it could have gone the other way."

## STANLEY CUP PLAYOFFS

Whalers 4, Canadiens 1: Liut, who faced 27 shots, was working on a shutout until Chris Nilan slid a rebound into the net on a power play midway through the third period for the Canadiens' only goal. The Associated Press reported.

Until then, the closest Montreal came was on Mike McPhee's shot that ringed off the goal post in the eighth minute of the last period. After a scoreless first period, the Whalers scored three times against goaltender Patrick Roy, who faced 23 shots. Two goals came in a span of 2:30 early in the period.

Stewart Gavin scored at 4:24, then set up Sylvain Turgeon's goal at 6:44, and John Anderson made it 3-0 left before the intermission. Gavin got his second goal with 58 seconds left in the game, after the Canadiens removed Roy in favor of an extra skater.

Liut kept the Whalers in the game during the first 20 minutes, when he was the busier of the goalies, facing 14 shots. In the last five minutes, he saved off the Canadiens with saves against Stephane Richer, Larry Robinson, Bob Gainey and Guy Carbonneau.

"I didn't think I was that hot," Liut said. "I would like to have been stronger."



Bears' Mike Ditka



Golfer Ray Floyd

Terrorist Fears May Keep  
Many U.S. Athletes Home

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — John Slaughter, who is just starting out on the European golf tour, is not sure he wants to stay there if Americans overseas are going to become targets for terrorism.

Unlike the Chicago Bears' coach, Mike Ditka, who said he would like to carry a machine gun on the plane that takes his football team to its exhibition game in London with the Dallas Cowboys, Slaughter is worried about a possible response to the U.S. bombing of Libya.

"If it gets too bad, I'll have to think about quitting and returning home," he said. "I have to think of my parents and grandparents back home. With these reports coming out of Europe, they'll be worried sick."

For the most part, the reaction of U.S. athletes fell between Slaughter's reticence and Ditka's aggressiveness. If athletes and teams are not canceling trips abroad this summer, they do have a new wariness.

The Middle East tension is most directly affecting trips to the Arab world, as reflected by the decision Thursday of a gymnastics delegation to call off a visit to Algeria.

"They were flying via the Rome airport," said John Arends, spokesman for the U.S. Gymnastics Federation, who said the trip was canceled despite good relations between U.S. and Algerian gymnasts.

"Given the cautions given us by the State Department as well as the instability in the region, we felt it was prudent to cancel the trip for safety reasons."

The reactions of top golfers, many of whom will fly over for the British Open this summer, were mixed.

"It's definitely a consideration. I might not go," said Hale Irwin. "Put yourself in their position. The British Open, Wimbledon, the French Open. You want to make a splash. Those places aren't protected by embassies. Anybody can buy a ticket and walk in, carrying anything. It's something you think about."

Raymond Floyd said he was "going over on a charter, but even if I

was flying commercial it wouldn't make any difference. But I sure wouldn't want to be going to the Greek Islands."

"My first reaction is, why advertise?" said Lanny Wadkins. "They don't know anything about sports. Why tell them that here's a bunch of American pros and this is where they'll be? But I don't think it'll affect me. We'll be flying out of an American airport and the hotel is

Golfer Hale Irwin may skip the British Open because 'anybody can buy a ticket and walk in, carrying anything. It's something you think about.'

sitting out there in the middle of nothing. It ought to have pretty good security."

Athletes who do the most international traveling seemed to be the least reluctant.

John Hewig, spokesman for the Men's International Pro Tennis Association, governing body of the Grand Prix tour, acknowledged there had been some discussion about the dangers of travel. But George Pharr, of the Association of Tennis Professionals, said that a lot of the players "spend their entire year traveling all over the world and they're more used to this."

Peter Teravainen, a U.S. regular on the European golf tour, said, "If I'm going to get killed, I'm going to get killed. I played in a tournament in the Philippines during the revolution."

The St. John's University basketball coach, Lou Carnesecca, said he had delayed a trip to Italy.

"Maybe in the future, if sanity, we're just going to let things quiet down," said Carnesecca, who was in Bismarck, North Dakota, for a sports medicine seminar.

"With my name, they might not think I'm an American."

## SCOREBOARD

## Baseball

## Major League Standings

## AMERICAN LEAGUE

## East Division

## West Division

## NATIONAL LEAGUE

## East Division

## West Division

## THURSDAY'S LINE SCORES

## NATIONAL LEAGUE

## East Division

## West Division

## THURSDAY'S LINE SCORES

## NATIONAL LEAGUE

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## THURSDAY'S LINE SCORES

## NATIONAL LEAGUE

## East Division

## West Division

## Basketball

## National Basketball Association Playoffs

## THURSDAY'S FIRST-ROUND RESULTS

## Eastern Conference

## Western Conference

## Transition

## BASEBALL

## AMERICAN LEAGUE

## First Games

## Second Games

## NATIONAL LEAGUE

## First Games

## Second Games

## FOOTBALL

## National Football League

## THURSDAY'S RESULTS

## Divisional Finals

## THURSDAY'S RESULTS

## Divisional Finals

## THURSDAY'S RESULTS

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## Divisional Finals

## THURSDAY'S RESULTS

## Divisional Finals

## SPORTS BRIEFS

## Czechs Beat U.S. in Hockey Tourney

MOSCOW (AP) — Czechoslovakia, getting two goals and an assist from Frantisek Prochazka in the first period, defeated the United States, 5-2, Friday in the World Ice Hockey Championship.

Finland beat Poland, 4-2, in another game, with the Soviet Union playing Canada and Sweden meeting West Germany later in the day.

It was the first victory for Czechoslovakia, the defending champion, after losses to Poland, West Germany and Sweden and a tie with Finland. The United States fell to 2-3 in the tournament and was in jeopardy of not reaching the four-team playoffs.

## Halderson Leads by 1 in U.S. Golf

HILTON HEAD ISLAND, South Carolina, (UPI) — Dan Halderson of Canada, who until last week was barely keeping pace with his 1986 bills, shot 5-under-par 66 Thursday for a one-stroke lead over Roger Maltbie after one round of the Heritage Classic.

Halderson, 34, missed the cut in seven of his first nine tournaments and had earned just \$4,610 before winning \$36,000 and last week's tournament for those who did not qualify for the Masters.

## Football Outsells Soccer in London

LONDON (AP) — Within a week of going on sale, all 40,000 tickets have been sold at Wembley for the U.S. football game between the Super Bowl champion Chicago Bears and the Dallas Cowboys in August.

In contrast, Wembley is struggling to sell tickets for Sunday's English League Cup soccer final between the Queen's Park Rangers and Oxford, with about 25,000 tickets still available.

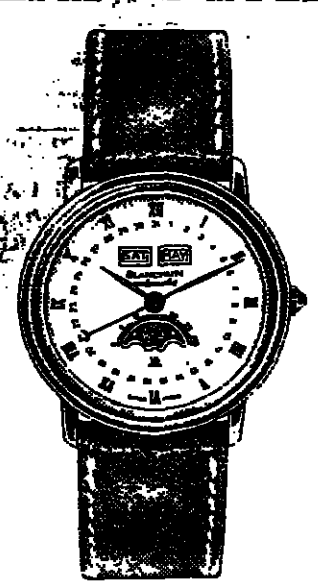
## For the Record

Olympic officials in Brisbane, Australia, said they would offer travel subsidies to increase the city's chances of landing the 1992 Games. (AP)

## Quotable

• Rodeo star Charles Sampsom, on why he rides bulls: "If you're too lazy to work and too chicken to steal, you become a bull rider." (LAT)

## BLANCPAIN



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## POSTCARD

## Space Age vs. Stone Age

By Daniel Drosdoff

United Press International

EASTER ISLAND — Before Easter Island gets its first school or paved road, the space age will arrive.

The island, a Chilean possession lost in mid-Pacific 2,000 miles (3,200 kilometers) off the coast of Chile and an equal distance from Polynesia, is known mainly as an off-the-beaten-track archaeological and tourist site, famous for giant stone monuments that were carved out of volcanic rock and transported for miles by Stone Age natives.

In May, the Chilean construction firm Ingenieria Civil Vicente plans to begin a \$7-million project to extend the local airport's runway so that Easter Island can serve as an emergency landing field for U.S. space shuttle flights once launchings begin from Vandenberg Air Force Base in California. New landing lights and electronic equipment will also be installed.

The airport upgrading, financed by the U.S. space agency, is by and large welcomed by Easter Islanders, who see it bringing the possibility of more and cheaper air flights, but opposition political leaders in Chile have unleashed a barrage of criticism.

Oscar Pinochet de la Barra, a historian who is a distant relative of Chile's president, Augusto Pinochet, has said the National Aeronautics and Space Administration project was like "putting a dance hall in the middle of a museum." A former presidential candidate, Radomiro Tomic, charging that the base could be used for military purposes, called it the "equivalent of putting Chile in the front line of atomic war."

President Pinochet, who signed an eight-year agreement on the shuttle landings last August, said the agreement was mutually beneficial, with neither side "asking any favor." A U.S. Embassy official in Santiago said the landing strip would be one of several that NASA relied upon throughout the world. "We have similar agreements for landing fields in Senegal, Spain, France and Japan," the official said.

Limited numbers of NASA personnel will be stationed on Easter Island whenever there is a launching from California, but otherwise the airport and equipment will be managed by Chileans.

A U.S. presence is nothing new to Easter Island, which hosted a satellite tracking station run by U.S. personnel in the 1960s. It was closed by Pinochet's Marxist predecessor, Salvador Allende, in 1971.

The island's 2,000 residents, largely people of Polynesian descent, work at government jobs, fishing, farming and tourism. There is no secondary education, and no paved roads on the island's 50 square miles (130 square kilometers) of volcanic rock. Transport is by motorcycle, jeep and horse. Airline service consists of one Lan Chile flight a week from Santiago that returns in the same week after stopping in Tahiti.

Many of the Easter Island residents speak some English, learned from tourists and the former colony of American technicians. Cowboy hats and American flag patches on clothing are common sights.

The island's governor, Sergio Riquelme, 36, is an archaeologist with a master's degree in anthropology from the University of Hawaii. His wife, Cynthia, a native of Hereford, Texas, is one of seven American women who are permanent residents of Easter Island. She is also an anthropologist, with a master's degree in linguistics.

Riquelme said he favored a slow approach to developing tourism on Easter Island, to "preserve the beauty of the environment and the identity of the architecture." He supports the runway extension, however, saying it will allow Boeing 747 jets, the most common aircraft on the long Pacific routes, to land. The airport upgrading will also reduce insurance rates, he said.

Referring to the island's Stone Age monuments, he said: "There is nothing about archaeology that will be touched or destroyed by the NASA project."

Riquelme said about 2,000 tourists visited the island a year — an amount that he maintained could be doubled or tripled without disturbing the ecology. He said the island's 400 hotel beds were now used at 6 to 9 percent of capacity.

"If we have what we call 'culture tourists,' people who come here looking more for archaeology and learning about things rather than a huge wonderful beach and casino, then I think we will be very happy," he said.

## Film of Outsider's Cult Book Breaks the Rules

By Geraldine Pluenneke

LONDON — Somewhere, Col. MacInnes, still with stiff drink in hand, must be looking down — or up — at all the hype and furor his novel "Absolute Beginners" is rousing on its passage from cult book to international media event.

A loner, homosexual and alcoholic, MacInnes often sought to shock and offend. In "Absolute Beginners," part of a trilogy on London, he vividly captured the excitement and revolt from tradition that the rise of British teen economic power and the arrival of African and Caribbean blacks brought to London in 1958. Now, 10 years after his death at age 61, MacInnes is back in the limelight with what has been called the most-hyped British film in years.

"We were definitely trying to break the rules of good taste," the director, Julien Temple, said softly. "Judging by the reviews, we have succeeded."

Temple, 38, with his curly brown hair and preppy pink-and-grey striped shirt worn, however, with black leather pants and a velvet jacket, looked more the product of Cambridge University, where he read history, than the writer-director of the Sex Pistols film "The Great Rock and Roll Swindle." His reaction to the film before flying to Paris to direct a pop video, "Absolute Beginners," the first full-length film Temple has directed, has been mixed. The film has been called a "punk rock video maker." Others, from the music and youth press to Time Out magazine, praised the film's energy and the performances of such rock celebrities as David Bowie, Sade and Ray Davies.

The influential weekly The Spectator delighted in the casting, including that of Lionel Blair, a controversial television game-show host in Britain, as a pedophile theatrical agent. The industry journal Variety reported that the film did good box office in its first days in two West End theaters. A revival of MacInnes' work was underway as "Absolute Beginners" hit fifth place on the best-seller list of The Times. "Absolute Beginners" opened



Julien Temple: His musical is "a kind of social cartoon."

yesterday in New York and will open April 30 in France and next month in Japan. The David Bowie title single is on the air from West Germany to the Far East. "Beginners" is an 88-minute (\$12-million) production — modest by U.S. standards — from a London triumvirate of Palace Pictures, Goldcrest Films and Virgin

Records. Virgin has released two LPs and the Bowie single; in the United States, EMI has released the single and holds LP rights. "MacInnes' film of the Hogarth of 1958 Soho" Temple took a sip of chicken broth. "I originally compared him with Hogarth, you know, and everyone leaped on me. 'How can a pop video maker

talk about Hogarth?' I've been quoted ever since. I regret ever saying it. He winced. 'I only read 'Beginners' in 1980, when I was researching a television special on teen-agers. I read the other two [volumes of the trilogy] in school, but 'Beginners' had been stolen from the library and was out of print."

"MacInnes was a great observer of England. He did have a similarity to Hogarth, because he is drawing a social cartoon of Soho in 1958, with painterly strokes."

"I believe the best thing a musical can be is a kind of social cartoon. My 'Beginners' is a kind of 'Rake's Progress' of an innocent being, part of a new time, with excitement, exhilaration and possibilities, and then being exposed to pressures to commercialize it and kill the thing that makes him different."

Temple said the film also focused on the impact of blacks on London and the way that American-style advertising and commercialism affected Britain after World War II. Some of his ideas, he reflected, may work better in Britain, such as the insider casting. "We cast Bowie as a kind of P.D. Pimper, a buyer of souls. I think there is a definite parallel to his career as an image maker," Mandy Rice-Davies of Profumo-affair fame, who was the companion of a London property developer of the late 1950s, plays the mother in the film; MacInnes drew a broad picture of complex social problems fueling the Notting Hill race riots of 1958, but Temple links them to a property developer.

The phone rang and Temple ambled across the room. Fifteen minutes away in a scruffy Soho walk-up, his film company, Nitrate Productions, was lining up last-minute details for the Paris shooting. "I need the money," he said of the video. "We all took low salaries" in working on "Beginners."

Temple had longed to do a "real" film since his Cambridge days. Four years ago he managed to buy the film rights to "Beginners." Now he has five films in the works, including a thriller set in New York, a musical comedy about Southern California for

Warner Bros., and, improbably, a film on Byron and Shelley. (At one point in "Beginners," in the elaborate studio reconstruction of 1958 Soho, the camera zooms in on a mock-up of one of the blue historical-site plaques that dot London. Fixed to a grimy wall, it reads, simply, "Percy Bysshe Shelley.")

Credit for the MacInnes revival is due to Clive Allison of the publishing firm Allison and Busby, with offices in a cluttered third-story walk-up in Soho. Allison tried to track down a copy of the out-of-print "Beginners" in the late 1970s, and ended up buying the publishing rights. He has published "Beginners" in eight languages and sold to Penguin the British mass paperback rights for the trilogy (the other two volumes are "City of Spades" and "Mr. Love and Justice").

He is embroiled in a dispute with Farrar, Straus & Giroux in New York, attempting to secure the U.S. publishing rights. Dutton now publishes the book in the United States under license from Farrar, Straus & Giroux. "It's tedious," Allison said, sighing. "At the end, somebody is going to owe somebody some money."

MacInnes' biographer, Tony Gould, said: "It is both wonderful and a hideous irony that Colin didn't live to see the success of 'Absolute Beginners.' Colin had problems with success. Gould, book editor of New Society magazine, used MacInnes as a contributor of reviews for the six months before the writer died of cancer in 1976. Gould's 'Inside Outsider,' published by Chatto & Windus Ltd. in 1983 and released as a Penguin paperback in April, is a fascinating story of a loner."

A son of Angela Thirkield, a successful novelist who later divorced him, MacInnes was kin to Rudyard Kipling, the painter Edward Burne-Jones and the statesman Stanley Baldwin. "He was an outsider in those circles," said Gould. "He was an insider in Soho, yet an outsider. He was either promiscuous or celibate, drunk or not drinking. Even as a homosexual he could not establish a lasting relationship. He didn't really belong anywhere, ultimately."

Geraldine Pluenneke is a journalist based in Bonn.

## Disputed Goya Portrait

Given to Spanish Official

Francisco Goya's portrait of the Marquessa de Santa Cruz, which Spain maintains was illegally taken out of the country, has been handed over to Spanish authorities. Spain paid \$6 million, half the estimated market value, for the painting. The work will be hung in Madrid at the Prado by the end of next week or the beginning of the week after, said Manuela Mesa, deputy director of the Prado. "This affair will discourage smuggling," said Miguel Sainza, the Spanish Culture Ministry official who received the painting. He said the \$6 million paid to the owner, Lord Wimborne, was partly raised by private institutions.

The Indian guru Bhagwan Shree Rajneesh, expelled from the United States and Greece and barred from Britain, has been given a one-year residency permit for Uruguay. A spokesman for the National Civil Registry in Montevideo said the renewable permit, granted last week, allows Rajneesh to live and conduct business in Uruguay. A local newspaper said Rajneesh and about 10 followers were living in the oceanic resort city of Punta del Este, 85 miles (140 kilometers) east of the capital.

Lee Isaacson, 61, the Chrysler Corp. chairman, who usually does things with public flair, has been married quietly in a private ceremony at St. Patrick's Cathedral in New York. He married Peggy Johnson, 34, a New York advertising executive, in the Cardinal's Chapel, with two close friends in attendance. This weekend Isaacson's daughter Kathryn, 26, is scheduled to announce her engagement to Ned Carleton Healy, 28, who works for a New York advertising firm. A June wedding is planned.

The Chambre Syndicale de la Couture Française, the Paris-based association of France's leading fashion houses, has informed the house of Grès that it is being expelled for not paying dues totaling 100,000 francs (about \$14,000). A Grès spokeswoman said she remains co-president of the association with Pierre Bergé. Madame Grès has occupied the post for 12 years. The house of Grès says it has just paid its dues and expects to rejoin the association.

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